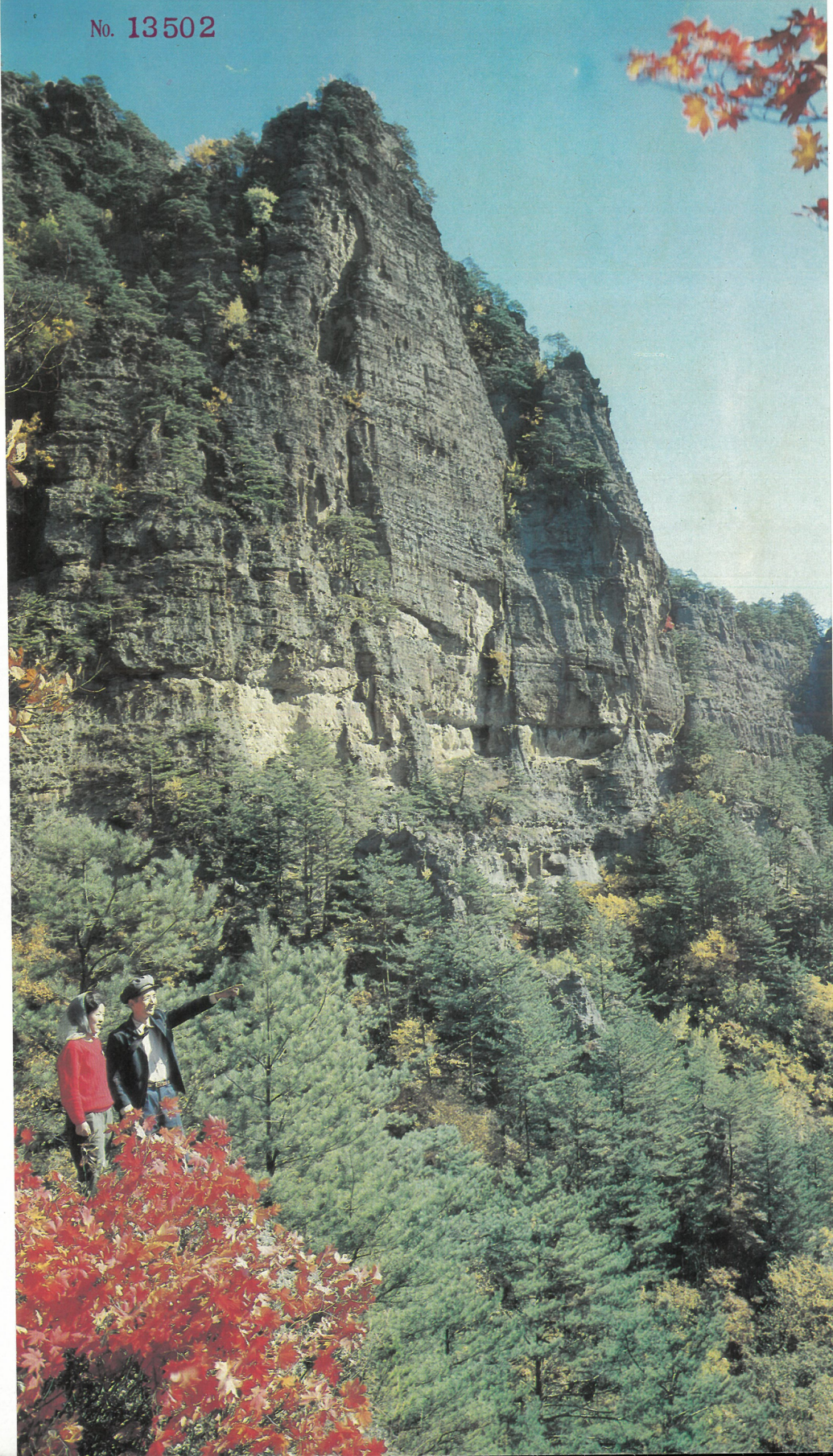


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Everlasting Friendship and Great Unity

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Pays Official State Visit to the PRC

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official state visit to the People's Republic of China from 15th to 26th of last September at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC.

He was warmly greeted at the Beijing Railway Station by Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the CPC CC; Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party CC and Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Party; Comrade Zhao Ziyang, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC and Premier of the State Council of the PRC; and other Party and state leaders of China.

A grand ceremony to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held in the railway station compound.

The Beijing citizens warmly welcomed him.

During his visit to China Comrade Kim Il Sung had official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang and had a series of talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. They proceeded in a comradely, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

At the talks and conversations they widely discussed problems of common concern including that of further strengthening the ties of traditional friendship between Korea and China and reached the complete consensus of views on all problems discussed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, visited Chengdu, the

capital of Sichuan Province.

On his way to Chengdu, he, together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, enjoyed a view of Mt. Qin. He inspected the Emei Machinery Plant and the Baijia People's Commune in Chengdu and looked round the Dujiang Dam, Du Fu's thatched cottage and the Wuhou Temple.

A grand Chengdu mass meeting was held to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, appeared on the platform a stormy applause burst forth and continued for a long while.

A welcome address was delivered by Comrade Tan Qilong.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the mass meeting.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a speech next.

The mass meeting convincingly demonstrated the indestructibility and militant might of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples which were sealed in blood in the protracted struggle to realize the common aim and ideal and have been strengthened and developed, overcoming all ordeals of history together.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Hu Yaobang, visited Xi'an, the capital of Shaanxi Province, after winding up his visit to Chengdu.

He, together with Comrade Hu Yaobang, inspected the Huaqing Hot Spring and the museum displaying terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang.

Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for photographs with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, inspecting various places.

He, together with Comrade Hu Yaobang, returned to Beijing after ending his visit to Xi'an.

During his stay, the CPC CC and the PRC State Council arranged a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on a visit to China. The banquet was addressed by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Sichuan and Shaanxi Provincial Committees of the Communist Party of China and the Sichuan and Shaanxi Provincial People's Governments gave grand banquets at the guest houses in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on a visit to Chengdu and Xi'an.

During his visit Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave luncheons many times in honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

While staying in China the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid a wreath before the Monument to People's Heroes and saw the music and dance performance of Chinese artists at the Great Hall of the People.

He was presented with gifts in the name of the CPC CC and the PRC State Council, in the name of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the CPC and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government and in the name of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the CPC and the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government. He also received a gift from Comrade Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on his official state visit to the PRC.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, appeared at the banquet hall the participants in the banquet warmly welcomed him with a loud applause.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Hu Yaobang. The banquet proceeded in a warm, cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left Beijing by special train after successfully ending his

official state visit to the PRC.

A grand ceremony took place in the railway station compound to see off the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Comrade Kim Il Sung shook hands with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang and warmly hugged them.

With parting regret the Beijing citizens enthusiastically saw off the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who deepened the militant friendship and fraternity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and demonstrated to the world the might of indestructible friendship and unity between them, and thus added another brilliant chapter to the history of Korea-China friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received warm welcome and utmost hospitality from the Chinese Party and Government and the fraternal Chinese people everywhere he went—Beijing, Chengdu and Xi'an.

This is a clear manifestation of their deep respect for and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and shows that the friendly relations between the Korean and Chinese leaders have deep roots and are close and that the friendship and solidarity between the two Parties and peoples are indestructible.

The visit to China of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a historic event which raised to new heights the traditional Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and tempered and cemented in all trials of history.

It is an epoch-making visit through which firm mutual support was given to the lines and policies of the Korean and Chinese Parties on revolution and construction and which boundlessly inspired the struggle of the two peoples for their execution.

The results of his visit to China will further strengthen the bulwark of socialism in the East and greatly contribute to consolidating the peace of Asia and the rest of the world and strengthening the solidarity of the anti-imperialist independent forces.

Indeed, the visit to China of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung bore shining fruits.

The entire Korean people, full of boundless joy, emotion and high pride, warmly congratulate his successful visit to China.

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the Banquet Given by the Central
Committee of the Communist Party of China
and the State Council of the PRC in His Honour

September 16, 1982

Esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang,
Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang,
Esteemed leading comrades of the Party and government of China,
Comrades and friends,

Today I am very much pleased to visit the People's Republic of China, our nearest neighbour, and meet again Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the Chinese Party and government.

We felt the warm friendly sentiments of the fraternal Chinese people yesterday, the moment we entered Dandong, the gateway to your country, across the river of friendship that flows between our two countries, and we were accorded warm welcome by the Beijing citizens upon our arrival here today.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has just made a good speech, which is friendly and amicable and full of feelings of revolutionary solidarity and comradely trust at this grand banquet arranged in our honour.

I express thanks from the bottom of my heart to you for such hearty and lavish hospitality shown us by the Chinese Party and government and people each time we visit China.

At this place overflowing with warm fraternal and friendly feelings, I would like to convey the fervent militant greetings of the entire Korean people to the fraternal Chinese people.

We are here again on an official state visit to the People's Republic of China 7 years after our last visit. In this period, many changes have taken place in the revolutions in our two countries and in the international situation.

The Party and government leaders of Korea and China frequently visit each other, exchange opinions and wage a common struggle in firm unity—this is

an excellent tradition which is long-standing between us since the lifetime of Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai.

We are glad to visit China and see for ourselves the grand endeavours of the fraternal Chinese people who have started a new march at a time when all of your people are overflowing with joy and the whole of your country is vibrant with upswing after the successful conclusion of the historic 12th National Congress of the CPC.

The 12th National Congress of the CPC reviewed the precious successes and experiences achieved by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the CPC and put forth the fighting tasks to accelerate socialist modernization, reunify the whole country through the return of Taiwan and defend peace in unity with the world people, thereby clearly indicating the road ahead of the CPC and the Chinese people.

I once again extend warm congratulations to you on the successful conclusion of the 12th National Congress of the CPC as a congress marking a new milestone in the strengthening and development of the CPC and in the history of the Chinese people's struggle and on the election of Comrade Hu Yaobang as General Secretary of the Party Central Committee at the national congress according to the unanimous will of the whole Party.

The Chinese people is a great people and the CPC is a glorious revolutionary party leading the Chinese people along the road of victory.

After winning victory in the people's revolution under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC, the Chinese people established a socialist system and vigorously stepped up socialist construction to convert China, once backward, into a new socialist China as today,

eloquently testifying to the superiority and vitality of the socialist system and greatly contributing to the growth of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in Asia and the rest of the world.

In recent years the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country, successfully pulling through difficulties in their advance, and entered a new historical stage of carrying out socialist modernization in all fields. When the four-point policy of modernization set forth by the CPC is implemented, the Chinese people will lead a richer and more cultured life and the might of the PRC will grow further still.

We hope that the fraternal Chinese people will achieve more brilliant successes in their struggle to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic, socialist state by fulfilling the tasks of socialist modernization put forward by the 12th National Congress of the Party, in the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. It is an inviolable right of the Chinese people to sovereignty to have Taiwan returned to China. We fully support the just policy of the CPC against the "two Chinas" plot and for having Taiwan returned to China in a peaceful way and express firm solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle for the reunification of the whole country.

In the international arena the PRC is struggling staunchly against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for world peace and actively supporting and encouraging the third world peoples in their cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The international position of the PRC will rise higher and its influence on the development of the world situation as a whole and on the settlement of international issues will increase day by day.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own success over the successful progress of all work in China today and are greatly inspired by it.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have waged a common struggle against the Japanese and US imperialist aggressors for a long period and in this course shared weal and woe. Our two peoples have always valued the blood-sealed friendship as re-

volutionary comrades-in-arms and sense of duty as class brothers and constantly consolidated and developed the relations of friendship, not wavering in any test and storm.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have shared the same destiny on the road of the revolution in the past and are today advancing shoulder to shoulder toward a common goal of independence, sovereignty and socialism.

The Korean people will make every possible effort in the future, too, to further strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship.

Today our people are struggling to build socialism and communism in the northern half of the Republic under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and also to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The first and foremost task in settling the question of Korean reunification independently and peacefully is to force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea and check and frustrate the "two Koreas" policy of US imperialism.

The US troops' occupation of south Korea and the US imperialists' "two Koreas" plot are the main obstacle to the reunification of our country. The United States must discard the colonial occupation policy infringing upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation and the anachronistic policy of dividing nations, withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea without delay and promptly desist from the "two Koreas" plot.

To realize the independent and peaceful reunification of our country the south Korean society must be made independent and democratic in accordance with the desire and demand of the south Korean people.

South Korea is a complete colony of the United States where not a trace of national sovereignty remains and the south Korean authorities are a fascist group ruthlessly suppressing and murdering the south Korean people who desire reunification.

Today the south Korean people are struggling resolutely against the US imperialists' colonial rule over south Korea and the policy of depending on outside forces and fascistization scheme of the south

Korean authorities, their followers. The just struggle of the south Korean people for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will grow in strength in the future and our people's cause of national reunification will surely be accomplished by the united efforts of the entire nation.

The fraternal Chinese people have always actively supported the reasonable proposals of our Party and the DPRK Government and the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. For this I extend warm thanks to the Central Committee of the CPC, the Government of the PRC and all the Chinese people.

Comrades and friends,

Today the situation of the world is not tranquil at all. Owing to the manoeuvres of the imperialists, various forms of disputes and contradictions are growing acute and military conflicts break out frequently and the danger of a new world war is growing day by day in many parts of Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America.

Today the world people have two alternatives: to rise up as one and prevent a new world war and defend peace and security with united strength or wait and see and suffer the scourge of war.

We consider that all the progressive countries including the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the third world countries and peace-loving people of the world should form a broad united front in firm unity and jointly counter the imperialists' aggression and war manoeuvres and thus defend peace.

Today a main strategy of the imperialists to dominate the world is to subjugate again the newly-emerging countries and the third world countries by splitting and alienating them. The newly-emerging countries should counter the splitting and alienating moves of the imperialists with the strategy of unity.

The third world countries including the non-aligned countries should not only actively support each other politically but also closely cooperate economically and technically in the struggle against imperialism and for building a new society. We consider it a very urgent and matured problem today to take real steps to strengthen economic cooper-

ation among the developing countries and put them into practice.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government will, in the future, too, as in the past, firmly adhere to Chajusong and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with all the progressive countries of the world and actively struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and safeguard peace and security of the world.

For their common purpose and idea, the Korean and Chinese Parties and governments share the same view and take a joint action in the struggle to defend the peace and security of the world and accomplish the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

During the current visit to China we will reach a fuller consensus through an adequate consultation of questions of common concern with you, and thereby further strengthen the common struggle in the future.

I firmly believe that our current visit to China will mark an important occasion in further strengthening the great friendship and solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples and in developing the fraternal relations of cooperation to a higher stage.

Esteemed leading comrades of the Chinese Party and government,

At this significant place of my reunion with my old comrades-in-arms of China, allow me to propose a toast to the lasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples,

to the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China,

to the unity of the world people advocating sovereignty, independence and peace,

to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang,

to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping,

to the good health of esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang and other leading comrades of the Chinese Party and government,

and to the good health of the comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Comrade HU YAOBANG

at the Banquet Arranged by the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China and the State
Council of the PRC in Honour of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

September 16, 1982

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Dear Korean comrades,
Comrades,

The comrades of our Party Central Committee and the State Council and comrades concerned of our Party and government and in the army have arranged a grand banquet here this evening to accord a warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il Sung, an intimate friend of the Chinese people and our most distinguished guest.

Last April Comrade Deng Xiaoping and I visited your beautiful country upon the cordial invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung. As we said on that occasion, the leaders of our two Parties, as between kith and kin, have frequently visited each other to discuss matters, exchange information and give mutual support. This is how things stand.

Four months and a half after we parted in Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il Sung has come to Beijing today for an official state visit to our country.

You are the first leader of a fraternal party and the head of state of a close neighbour that our Party has received following the victorious conclusion of its 12th National Congress. At this moment, we cannot but recall with deep feeling the indelible noble contribution you have made all these years to the great friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea.

For the independence and liberation of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung came to China in early years when she was undergoing a severe distress and, leading the Korean communists, fought shoulder to shoulder with the communists and patriots of our country against the common enemy of our two countries and forged profound, close and intimate revolutionary friendship with our people in the

arduous struggle.

After the liberation of our two countries, in the struggle to resist our common enemy and to achieve the reunification of our respective countries as well as in the course of socialist construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung and the late Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and other veteran leaders of our Party jointly laid a solid foundation for unity and cooperation between our two Parties and countries under new historical conditions.

In particular, we can never forget that Comrade Kim Il Sung invariably and firmly supported our Party in the days when it was in great difficulties and even suffered serious setbacks. This fully showed his extraordinary insight and deep understanding of the history of our Party's struggle.

Today we can tell with a happy feeling to Comrade Kim Il Sung, our close comrade-in-arms who has shared life and death, and weal and woe with us for a little more than half a century that a great historical turn has taken place for setting right the confusion in our Party and a new historical epoch has begun in which a struggle is being waged for fully opening a new phase in socialist modernization. It is, needless to say, a great inspiration and a powerful support to us that you have come to us at a time when the Chinese people are carrying out the grand programme set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Party with deep confidence. We firmly believe that your current visit to our country will surely develop the firm unity and friendly and cooperative relations between our two Parties and two countries to a new stage. Unity and cooperation between us under the international situation in turmoil are an important factor that must not be underestimated in defending peace in Asia and the world.

Everlasting Friendship and Great Unity

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and Korean comrades,

We are following with high tribute the great struggle of the fraternal Korean people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

During the past nearly three decades since the ceasefire in Korea, you have rebuilt your homeland on debris under extremely difficult conditions in which division is deepening and the US troops are staying in the southern half of your country, thus turning your country into a socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture and powerful defence capabilities. All our comrades visiting Korea could see at first hand that your country is covered with a luxuriant verdure, buildings are rising in rows, many factories are under construction and life is stable. In your country the people are industrious and resourceful, courteous, strong in organization and discipline; the inspiring and prosperous spirit pulsates everywhere.

The three principles and five-point policy for the peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung are reasonable and they accord with the fundamental interests and common desire of the entire Korean people. It represents the will of the people and an inevitable trend of history to force the US troops to pull out of south Korea and achieve the reunification of Korea. Therefore, no force on earth can bar it. The Korean people will surely win final victory by removing all the obstacles.

In international affairs the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea uphold independence, oppose imperialism, dominationism and colonialism and have thus made great contributions to promoting the non-aligned movement and strengthening the unity and cooperation among the third world countries and peoples as well as to the defence of world peace and the cause of human progress.

Every victory achieved by the Korean people is the result of promoting indomitable revolutionary heroism and overcoming numerous difficulties under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and

the Workers' Party of Korea. This dauntless revolutionary spirit of the Korean people has won wide praise and high respect from the people of the world. Any nation, be it big or small, strong or weak, is invincible so long as it possesses this spirit of defying brute force, fearing no difficulties and fighting in unity despite all setbacks.

Applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of Korea in a creative way, Comrade Kim Il Sung has, in his revolutionary career of more than fifty years, led, organized, inspired and guided the Korean people in marching from victory to victory. His brilliant revolutionary practice has made him the respected great leader of the Korean people.

We sincerely wish that the Korean people may achieve still greater victories under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea in implementing the fighting tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Party.

Not long ago, I said, "the value of friends lies in knowing each other's hearts. This is true between individuals as between parties and between states. Friendship and unity between China and Korea and between our two Parties and peoples have a particularly solid foundation because of the communion of our hearts." We believe that these close friendly relations between us will last for ever like the ever-shining sun and moon; they have stood the severe test of history and will stand fresh tests in the years to come.

At this place overflowing with sentiments of China-Korea friendship, allow me to propose a toast to the great China-Korea friendship,

to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to an early accomplishment of the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification in Korea, and

to satisfactory success of the distinguished Korean guests in their China visit.

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the Chengdu Mass Meeting Held to Welcome Him

September 21, 1982

Respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping,
Respected Comrade Tan Qilong,
Comrades and friends,

On our current visit to the People's Republic of China, our close neighbour and a country of comrades-in-arms, we have had eventful meetings with the Party and government leaders of China and have been accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Chinese people everywhere we went.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in spite of the heavy pressure of work in implementing the decisions of the Party Congress, has made a long journey in our company and today people of all walks of life in Chengdu City have held this grand mass meeting to warmly welcome us as they do their own brothers. I express deep thanks to you for this.

Your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us clearly show how warm and deep the sentiments of militant friendship and fraternal trust cherished by the Chinese people towards the Korean people are.

The Parties and peoples of Korea and China have an exceptional relationship of friendship. As the leaders of the two countries always say, the relationship between the two countries and peoples of Korea and China is as inseparable as the relationship between the lips and teeth in the true sense of the word, a relationship between the revolutionary

comrades-in-arms and a relationship of kith and kin sealed with blood.

The Korea-China friendship has a long tradition. It has developed into bloom in the course of the common struggle of the two peoples and has grown solid in the grim trials.

About the turn from the 19th to the 20th century when the imperialist powers were scrambling for colony and sphere of influence in the East, both Korea and China fell victim to it and, in the course of the common struggle against aggression and subjugation by the foreign imperialists, the destinies of the two peoples converged.

The communists and peoples of our two countries waged a protracted, arduous struggle in firm alliance against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and achieved together the historic victory of the cause of national liberation. When the US imperialists who occupied south Korea after the Second World War unleashed a war of aggression in Korea with a wild ambition to bring the whole of Korea and, further, China under their domination, the peoples of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder with each other, shedding blood in the same trench.

In the grim years when our people were fighting against the US imperialists in a difficult war in which the destiny of our country was at stake, the fraternal Chinese people, under the banner of "Resist US

Aggression and Aid Korea, Protect Our Homes and Defend Our Motherland," sent the volunteers of their fine sons and daughters to help us at the cost of their blood. In this way they set a fine example of proletarian internationalism and recorded a shining chapter in the history of Korea-China friendship.

The Korean people will always remember this.

In the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War the people of Sichuan Province, together with the entire Chinese people, gave sincere support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people.

Among the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers were many young fighters including Hero Huang Qiguang from Sichuan Province, who had heroically fought against the US imperialist aggressors.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend warm thanks to the people of Sichuan Province and Chengdu who rendered active assistance to our people in the period of the grim trials, displaying the communistic revolutionary spirit and noble internationalist spirit.

In the struggle for socialist construction, too, the Korean and Chinese peoples have supported and helped each other, constantly developing the relations of friendship and cooperation.

Indeed, the annals of Korea-China friendship are a proud history of the struggle and victory waged and won jointly by the two peoples for a common cause as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Friendship and trust between the leaders of nations are of great significance in the development of relations between their countries and peoples. The firm bonds of Korea-China friendship have been established, consolidated and developed on the basis of closest comradely relations and noble revolutionary principles in the course of frequent visits

and meetings between the Party and state leaders of the two countries.

We are very pleased with the invariable, continued development of great Korea-China friendship which has a historical tradition.

Our current visit to China and the Chinese people's warm welcome accorded us are a powerful demonstration of the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China.

Korea-China friendship is an invincible one which no force can ever break. It will further flourish down through generations. It will last as long as the mountains and rivers of the two countries exist.

The Korean people are proud of having the Chinese people as their close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and China as their reliable rear and heartily and warmly hail the shining achievements made by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction.

On our current visits to many parts of China we have seen more clearly the looks of socialist new China which is vibrant with a new life. Wherever we went, all the nationalities of China were leading a stabilized life and were united and vigorously struggling to carry out the revolutionary tasks put forward by the Communist Party.

The looks of old China which had suffered exploitation and oppression, poverty and hunger have disappeared once and for all, and socialist new China has imposingly risen in its vast continent and is shining brilliantly. This means a far-reaching socio-economic change unprecedented in its history of many thousand years and this epochal change that has taken place in China accounting for nearly a quarter of the world's population is a tremendous event which has greatly advanced the development

of human history.

We witnessed with pleasure that in Sichuan Province, too, far away from the capital, everything has changed anew and a land good to live in for the people has been built thanks to the correct implementation of the lines and policies of the Communist Party of China.

By diversifying economy in conformity with the geographical features and climatic conditions the Sichuan people have successfully developed various domains of the national economy including agriculture and industry and turned Sichuan into an area of plentiful production and this city of Chengdu into a new industrial city.

All the victorious changes in China are the brilliant results of the creative application of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific reality of the Chinese revolution by the Communist Party of China.

A single prescription is not enough to cope with the revolutions in all countries which are going on in diverse socio-historical conditions. In particular, there can be no ready-made theory or formula which can show the specific method of revolution for such a country as China which has a large population and vast territory and had been in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal state for a long time.

As history advances and the times develop, the strategy and tactics of revolution should be constantly perfected and each country should have its own original strategy and tactics suited to its socio-historical conditions and specific reality.

It was not until they came under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China that the Chinese people who had gone through many twists and turns for a long period came to pave the road of the unique people's revolution and usher in a new historic

period to build a new life, seizing their destiny in their own hands.

The programme of socialist modernization adopted by the Communist Party of China is a revolutionary line which has reflected the inevitable requirements to be met without fail in the building of socialism in a country once backward economically and technically. The Communist Party of China is undertaking socialist modernization based on the actual conditions of China and doing all work in conformity with her actual conditions and through the efforts of her own people. We believe that this is a just policy which fully accords with the laws of revolution and the interests of the Chinese people.

During our current visit we have seen the great historic changes effected by the Chinese people and their magnificent struggle for socialist modernization under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and once again warmly felt that the Chinese people are a truly industrious and talented, great people and the Communist Party of China, their vanguard, is an invincible, tested revolutionary party.

The recent 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China reviewed the valuable successes and experiences gained by it and the Chinese people in the revolution and construction and advanced a new fighting programme for the building of socialism and communism. The congress advanced the militant task of building China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state by accelerating the socialist modernization, thus opening up a broad prospect for the Chinese people who are struggling for socialism and communism.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, the 7th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was a congress that led the Chinese revolution to victory, and the recent 12th National Congress

will be a historical congress leading the socialist construction of China to a new victory.

I warmly greet once again the success of the 12th National Congress which marked an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the Communist Party of China and developing the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Chinese people to a higher stage.

The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China will be recorded in the annals of its history as a congress of revolutionary unity, a congress of brilliant victory of the revolutionary line.

At present, hundreds of millions of the Chinese people warmly hail the success of the Party Congress and are filled with a firm determination to vigorously advance along the revolutionary line set forth by the Party Congress.

With the recent Party Congress as an occasion, new changes are taking place in the ideological and moral life of the Chinese people and a revolutionary spirit is sweeping every nook and corner of China.

We firmly believe that the Chinese people, rallied closely around the glorious Communist Party of China, will valiantly struggle to carry out the militant tasks advanced by the 12th Party Congress and thus open a new phase in all fields of socialist modernization without fail.

The revolutionary parties of the working class can achieve victory in the revolution only when they adhere to Chajusong and follow policies which conform to the specific realities of their countries. This has been clearly proved in the revolutionary practice of our country.

Basing ourselves on the specific reality of our country, we have firmly established Juche in the revolution and construction, shaped all our lines and policies independently

and carried through the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defense.

Our people have carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions in our own way, pushed forward economic and cultural construction in our own way, handled defense and foreign affairs in our own way, and achieved great successes in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

At present our people are waging a vigorous struggle to transform man, society and nature in a communistic way and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in accordance with the line and policy set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The entire Party membership and working people of our country are victoriously advancing, closely united around the Party with a firm confidence in the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and are bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of socialist construction.

The great social changes and brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people and Korean people have a great influence upon the peoples of the third world countries who call for Chajusong and aspire after socialism. They also clearly show that even those countries which were backward economically and technically can successfully build an independent and prosperous, new society if they shape their lines and policies in conformity with their own realities and carry them out by depending on the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses.

Today the Korean and Chinese peoples are making joint efforts to prevent a new world war and ensure world peace and security.

The foreign policy of the Chinese Party and government based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the foreign policy of our Party and Government based on the ideas of independence, friendship and peace reflect the desires of the peace-loving peoples of Korea and China and make a great contribution to averting a new world war and defending world peace and security.

The strong factor for peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region consists in the Korean and Chinese peoples' effort to strengthen militant friendship and solidarity and in their powerful joint struggle against the manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression and war.

We have visited China this time with a desire to exchange experiences of the Korean and Chinese peoples in socialist construction and further cement Korea-China friendship.

We saw with pleasure the brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and their magnificent struggle for socialist modernization and were deeply impressed by them.

The successful progress of socialist modernization in China and the daily growth of the might of the People's Republic of China are a great encouragement to our people. This is a happy event for both of our two peoples struggling for socialism and communism.

Our visit to China is going on very successfully amid the warm welcome and cordial hospitality of the Chinese people.

Our current visit to China will mark an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese Parties and peoples onto a higher stage. It will also greatly contribute to further accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries, powerful bastions of socialism in the East, and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples are inseparably linked into one for good. In the future, too, the Korean people will as always advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle for the common purpose and ideal of independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism.

We sincerely hope that the people of Sichuan and entire Chinese people will dynamically speed up the new march upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and thereby brilliantly realize the far-reaching programme of socialist modernization.

Long live the ever-lasting, fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean people and Chinese people!

Speech of Comrade DENG XIAOPING

at the Chengdu Mass Meeting Held to
Welcome Comrade KIM IL SUNG

September 21, 1982

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear Korean comrades,
Comrades,

Today the people of Chengdu are holding a grand mass meeting here to warmly welcome President Kim Il Sung.

I am very happy to visit Sichuan in company with President Kim Il Sung and attend this meeting with him.

This meeting fully shows the particular fraternity cherished by the people of Chengdu City and Sichuan Province towards the brotherly Korean people and their deep respect and love for President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people. This meeting is also a vivid expression of the hearty welcome of the entire Chinese people to President Kim Il Sung on a visit to our country. In his very fine speech just made, Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed the deep friendly sentiments of the Korean people towards the Chinese people, highly estimated and encouraged our work and the 12th National Congress of our Party. We extend thanks to you Comrade President with warm applause.

President Kim Il Sung is an outstanding representative of the proletarian revolutionaries of Korea. For scores of years in the past he has led the Korean people in the arduous struggle against foreign aggression and for achieving national liber-

ation, defending the revolutionary gains and building socialism and achieved great victories and shining successes. In the international arena he has upheld independence and sovereignty, advocated justice and opposed foreign interference and further developed friendly relations among the peoples of various countries, thereby making an important contribution to strengthening the unity of the third world and safeguarding world peace and security. President Kim Il Sung has forged particularly close relations with China. From his early age he supported the Chinese revolution with his revolutionary activities. After the founding of New China he visited our country several times to establish very precious intimacy with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and other leaders of our Party and state. The friendly relations forged between our two peoples in the protracted joint struggle have also been constantly consolidated and developed in the course of frequent mutual visits between the leaders of the two Parties and countries. We express deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung for his valuable contribution to the development of the China Korea relations.

Though President Kim Il Sung visited China several times, this is his first visit to Sichuan. This is a great honour and encouragement to the people of Sichuan Province. In Sichuan, an important province of our country, all the policies of the Party

Central Committee have been successfully carried through since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of our Party to achieve stability and unity earlier and register excellent successes in industrial and agricultural production. That is why I requested President Kim Il Sung several times to visit Sichuan Province.

The current visit of President Kim Il Sung to Sichuan will be a driving force in enabling the people of Sichuan to give play to their good points and overcome their defects.

As you know, the Korean people are an industrious, valiant and staunch people with strong organization, discipline and indomitable fighting spirit and have attained great successes in socialist construction. For this they are praised by the peoples of various countries. I hope that the people of Sichuan will make greater successes in all work by giving full play to the advantage of "highly-productive, fertile land", learning from the fine traits of the Korean people.

The China-Korea relationship has a long tradition, different from ordinary one, and has struck

deep roots in the minds of the two peoples.

Over the past scores of years we have encouraged, learned from each other and supported each other in the struggle against the common enemies and for building socialism. We express thanks to the Korean people for their support to our struggle to have Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland. As in the past, so in the future, too, the Chinese people will resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and support the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, advanced by President Kim Il Sung. No force can break this militant friendship between us, as it has withstood the test of tempest.

We firmly believe that the current visit of President Kim Il Sung will make a new contribution to further strengthening and developing the relations between the two Parties and two countries.

Long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed with blood between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea!

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the Banquet Given by Him on His Official
State Visit to the PRC

September 24, 1982

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang,
Respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping,
Respected comrades leading cadres of the Chinese
Party and government,
Comrades and friends,

Our visit to China which has received particular attention and cordial hospitality from the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and all the Chinese people is coming to a successful end.

Allow me, first of all, to express deep thanks to respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other leading cadres of the Chinese Party and government for their presence at this humble banquet we have arranged.

Every day we have spent together with intimate comrades-in-arms during our visit to China has been a very meaningful day which has brilliantly adorned Korea-China friendship and further deepened militant friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the two countries.

Of particular importance are our official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and a number of our talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. At the talks and conversations we have widely discussed the problems of common concern including those of further strengthening the bonds of traditional Korea-China friendship and

reached a complete consensus of views on all problems discussed.

During our visits to Beijing, Chengdu and Xi'an, we have had the pleasure of seeing the new changes that have taken place in the ideological and spiritual features of the Chinese people and in all domains of socialist economic construction since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We have also had emotional meetings with the fraternal Chinese people and talked about many laudable deeds recorded in the history of Korea-China friendship.

Everywhere we went the fraternal Chinese people cordially received us and warmly welcomed us as if they were meeting their own blood relatives after a long separation.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping were kind enough to accompany us and deepen our friendship by taking much time off from their very busy schedules to implement the decisions of the Party Congress.

On this joyous occasion overflowing with the feelings of militant fraternity and friendship, I would like to express deep thanks once more to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people for their hearty and cordial hospitality accorded us during our visit.

On our current visit to your country at this

important historic moment in the development of the Chinese revolution, we have witnessed the great changes in China and her people's creative activities and learned a great deal from them.

We have clearly seen a victorious future of China in the vivacious looks of the people of all her nationalities who have risen in a body in the struggle to accelerate socialist modernization with a great hope and firm confidence, closely rallied around the Communist Party of China.

Our people regard the struggle of the Chinese people as their own, actively support it and sincerely wish that all work in China will be successful.

I firmly believe that the industrious and talented Chinese people will certainly achieve a brilliant success in the struggle to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Party.

Comrades and friends,

We are very much satisfied with the results of our current visit to China, which are excellent in all respects.

These results will be a powerful encouragement and impetus to the revolutionary struggle and construction work in Korea and China and display a great vitality in accomplishing their peoples' common cause of anti-imperialism.

Our Party and our people will bring to fuller bloom Korea-China friendship which has been strengthened through our meeting with the Chinese

brothers this time and actively strive to expand and advance the cooperative relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new higher stage in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

Back home, we will convey to all our Party membership and people the fraternal greetings from the members of the Communist Party and people of China and tell them about everything we have witnessed and felt here.

Firmly believing that this visit to China will be a historic occasion in bringing friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples to a new higher stage, I propose a toast,

to lasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples,

to the strengthening and development of the Communist Party of China and the prosperity of the People's Republic of China,

to solidarity among the world peace-loving people,

to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang,

to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping,

to the health of comrades cadres of the Chinese Party and government, and

to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Speech of Comrade HU YAOBANG

at the Banquet Arranged by Comrade
KIM IL SUNG on His Official State Visit to the PRC

September 24, 1982

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear Korean comrades,
Comrades,

The official state visit of President Kim Il Sung to our country is coming to a close.

We are particularly happy to sit again joyously with Korean comrades prior to parting at your sincere invitation.

I express heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung.

This time Comrade Kim Il Sung made an official visit to our country seven years after his last one.

The past seven years were not ordinary seven years for the Chinese people.

Through the current visit President Kim Il Sung must have seen a series of changes that have taken place in China.

Since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of our Party decided to shift the centre of work to construction for socialist modernization, the economy of our country has already passed through the most difficult period and entered upon the sound road of stable development and a phase of political stability and unity has been opened up.

The 12th National Congress of our Party which closed with success some time ago advanced a fighting programme of our people to be carried into practice within the present century.

Our tasks are very difficult. But we are confident that we will be able to carry out these tasks through arduous endeavours.

We are very grateful to Comrade Kim Il Sung for his high appraisal of our work and the 12th National Congress of our Party and regard it as encouraging us to make continued advance.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, friendship and trust between the leaders of nations are of great significance in the development of relations between their countries and peoples.

During Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to our country, our two sides held a number of comradely talks not sticking to formality, widely and deeply exchanged opinions on further strengthening and developing the relations between the two Parties and two countries and on the international situation and important international issues of common concern in a sincere, friendly and amicable atmosphere and reached a consensus of views.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, defying the fatigue of travel, visited Chengdu and Xi'an to kindly meet working people there and expressed exceptionally deep friendship for our people. In these two places, thousands of, tens of thousands of working people turned out to the streets and expressed heartiest welcome and respect to President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people who support and inspire the Chinese people.

The current visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an event of historic importance in the relations between our two Parties and two countries; it has made an important contribution to further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and will have a great influence on defending peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

The militant friendship and great unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea were established in the battle smoke and flames of the struggle against the common enemies and have been strengthened and developed in the trials of fierce international tempest.

Such friendship between us who have gone through thick and thin together in the same boat is hardly to be seen in the relations between Parties and between states.

History shows that as the destinies of our two peoples were inseparably linked together, we were not separated in the past nor will we be separated in the future.

The Communist Party and people of China greatly value these relations between us and will make all efforts to strengthen and develop them down through generations.

You may rest assured that no matter what may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will invariably stand foursquare behind the Korean

people as in the past and support the Korean people's just cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Today the Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle to implement the principles of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defense and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 80's of the 20th century under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in accordance with the line and policy set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We believe that your struggle will surely be crowned with new great victory.

Tomorrow President Kim Il Sung is leaving our country for home.

Now I propose this toast,
to the satisfactory result of the visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung to our country,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea,

to the good health and longevity of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and

to the health and pleasant journey for home of honoured Korean guests.

The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union

KIM JONG IL

Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary,
of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

Today, October 17, is the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle embarked on a new road of development and our Party began to strike its glorious roots.

Our Party has traversed the glorious course of struggle for over half a century since it found root with the formation of the DIU; and on this road it has accumulated great brilliant achievements of the century, and has grown and strengthened as a powerful revolutionary party united rock-firm and equipped with a wealth of experience.

By leading the people our Party achieved national independence and carried out democratic and socialist revolutions, and through a tremendous work of construction, it radically changed the looks of the country and built a "model socialist country" which strikes the world's people with admiration. In the hard-fought struggle against US imperialist invasion, our Party led the people to victory and safeguarded the country and the revolution with

credit.

For the immortal exploits it performed for the country and the people, the age and history, our Party enjoys unreserved support and confidence of the entire Korean people.

With the monolithic ideological system firmly established throughout, our Party has been strengthened more than ever before, organizationally and ideologically, as the tested General Staff of the revolution and, convinced of the justness of its cause and victory, it is successfully guiding the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

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Ours is a glorious party with a long history, a revolutionary party which hewed out a new road of advancement.

A working-class party is the General Staff of the revolution and the organizer of all victories. Without party guidance, the working class and the

masses cannot win revolutionary struggle. The Korean revolution which had suffered difficulties in the early communist movement, badly needed a militant party which would be able to lead the revolution to triumph breaking through all trials. This urgent requirement of the Korean revolution was admirably satisfied as the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to lead the revolution.

Having taken up the helm of the Korean revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a view to exploring a new revolutionary road, conceived a plan to form a revolutionary vanguard organization which, under a correct programme, would wage the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle relying on the masses and, in 1926, he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration on a fresh start of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution. Now, the Korean communist movement and national-liberation movement bid farewell to the old generation contaminated by flunkeyism and dogmatism, and greeted a new age which advances on the principle of Chajusong. The establishment of the DIU became the commencement of the struggle to found a party of a new type, a revolutionary party of a Juche type, different from the one which had previously existed in our country. The programme of the DIU became the basis of our Party's Programme, and the principle of Chajusong advanced by this organization became the principle of our party building and activity; and the communists of the new generation whom the DIU began to train, became the backbone in the establishment of our Party. This shows that our Party grew out of the very roots of the DIU.

The struggle to build a revolutionary party begun with the DIU, made a fresh advance as a result of the formation of the Young Communist League of Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The YCLK was not a mere youth organization. Since a new generation was appearing in the communist movement in our country then, it was a revolutionary vanguard organization which was assigned the mission of exploring the road for the

Korean revolution and gave a unified guidance to many anti-Japanese mass organizations.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the DIU and the YCLK in the latter half of the 1920s and led our revolution, the defects of the early communist movement were overcome, many communists of the new generation grew up and the founding of a revolutionary party in our country became the order of the day.

At the Kalun Meeting held in 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the Juche-inspired line of the Korean revolution and expounded a unique way to found a revolutionary party.

The most important aspect of the policy of party founding advanced at this meeting was to establish a party independently.

Holding fast to Chajusong is the intrinsic demand of the communist movement. This movement is a struggle to realize the Chajusong of the popular masses in each country, and it is the communists and the people of the country themselves who are the performers, the masters of this struggle. Founding a working-class party in each country, too, is a task which the communists of the country should necessarily carry out by their efforts as the masters.

The policy of founding the party independently also accorded with the requirement of the international communist movement which had entered a new phase of development. Now that the revolutionary struggles of the working class and masses went on extensively and in a diverse way on a worldwide scale, the revolution in each country would not be advanced rightly unless the communists of that country conducted it responsibly and independently. This demanded that party founding in each country, too, should be undertaken by the communists of the country by their independent efforts and on their own responsibility.

Another important aspect of the party founding policy set forth at the Kalun Meeting was to form grass-roots party organizations first and found the party by means of expanding and strengthening these organizations and make preparations for party founding in close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle.

Previously, it had been a general phenomenon that a revolutionary working-class party was founded by uniting communist groups active in a dispersed way or as a result of a revolutionary faction seceding from a social democratic party. However, it was impossible to follow this way in the situation of our country. At the time those who styled themselves communists were mostly factionalist-flunkeys who looked to foreigners and indulged in factional strife to ruin the party. It would be entirely impossible to found a revolutionary party by "reconstructing" the party already dissolved or by relying on the old generation who were infected with factionalist-flunkeyism.

In order to establish a revolutionary party, it was necessary to break off with the old party and the old generation polluted with factionalism and flunkeyism, develop fresh communists of the new generation, achieve the unity of ideology and purpose of the communist ranks and strengthen their ties with the masses. Only by forming grass-roots party organizations first and constantly expanding and strengthening them, would it be possible to quickly train communists of the new generation from workers and peasants through organizational and ideological life and practical struggle, and guarantee the unity of ideology, purpose and action and the purity of the communist ranks and consolidate the party's mass foundation. Also, only by making preparations for party founding in close combination with the struggle against Japanese imperialism, would it be possible to effectively develop communist nuclei tried and tested through struggle, and build up the party as a militant force with a great fighting power.

The party founding policy proposed at the Kalun Meeting was such a correct one which reflected the realistic requirements of the international communist movement and our country.

In accordance with this policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the work to set up party organizations was conducted actively after the Kalun Meeting.

In the early July of 1930 in Kalun, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the first party organization with young communists of the new generation. This was the first party organization guided by the Juche

idea, a glorious party organization which was the origin of our Party.

With this first party organization as the parent body, Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded party organizations in different areas.

Thanks to his dynamic guidance and activity a party organization was established in the area of Onsong with activists of revolutionary organizations at the beginning of October 1930, and within a short span of time numerous grass-roots party organizations appeared within the armed ranks and in east Manchuria on the Tuman River and in the area along the northern border.

While expanding and strengthening grass-roots party organizations, work was actively stepped up to establish the system of guidance of party organizations, aimed at guaranteeing unified leadership to them. As a result, there was set up the system of guidance of party organizations from county party committees to party cells in villages. As for the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the party committees were formed and active at the regiments, party cells at the companies and party sub-teams at platoons.

Particularly, as the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army was reorganized into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in March 1934, radical measures were taken by which the Party Committee of the KPRA was formed to supervise and guide not only party organizations at different levels within the units but local party organizations as well.

The formation of the KPRA Party Committee was an event of great importance in the Korean communist movement and in the building of our Party. Now, it was possible to set up a unified system of guidance of party organizations at all levels and wage more vigorously the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the building of party organizations by relying on better organized internal revolutionary forces.

Drawing on the successes achieved in the first half of the 1930s, in the second half the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conceived a plan to widely expand party organizations in the homeland, achieve the unity of the whole nation under the anti-

Japanese banner, set up a well-regulated unified system of guiding all party organizations and firmly guarantee party leadership for the Korean revolution as a whole. This plan was admirably carried out. Here, the Meeting of the Military and Political Cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held in Nanhutou in February 1936 was of historic significance.

At this meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the work of building party organizations in the first half of the 1930s and put forward a policy of launching this work energetically on a nationwide scale to lay solid organizational and ideological foundations so that the founding of the party would be proclaimed as soon as an appropriate situation was created.

In accordance with the policy put forward at the Nanhutou Meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that party organizations at all levels within the KPRA were built up and, at the same time, party organizations were expanded in the homeland and in the areas inhabited by Koreans in Manchuria. With a view to strengthening guidance to these organizations, he set up the Party Working Committee in the homeland, the Changbai County Party Committee and the Party Working Committee in east Manchuria. As a result, party organizations were rapidly expanded in a wide area of Manchuria and in the northern border area of our country and a well-regulated system of guidance to party organizations was established.

Party organizations were increased throughout the country, and there was established a unified system of guidance of party organizations ranging from the Party Committee of the KPRA to local party organizations. This firmly ensured the unitary guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for all party organizations and the revolutionary movement in our country as a whole.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in May 1936 was an event of historic significance in firmly rallying all strata of people including workers and peasants around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in cementing the mass foundation of the party. The ARF was an anti-Japanese national united front

organization to which party guidance was guaranteed. Party organizations and communists rallied broad sections of the people in the ARF and actively mobilized them to the struggle to implement the Juche-motivated line of the Korean revolution. With the founding and rapid expansion of the ARF more communists were trained, the mass foundation of the party considerably strengthened and fresh progress made in giving party leadership to all sections of people.

In this way, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle our Party organizations were formed in the ranks of the KPRA and in a vast area at home and abroad and were welded organizationally with the Headquarters of the Korean revolution. Thus the leader's guidance, party guidance, to the whole Korean revolution was successfully realized.

What is most important in party leadership to the revolutionary movement is to make a scientific analysis of the situation created at each stage and put forward a correct line and policies, strategy and tactics and thus illumine the road of struggle.

The Party's line and policies, strategy and tactics are put forward by the leader and they are discussed and decided upon at Party meetings. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung authored the immortal Juche idea; and applying this idea at each stage, he proposed a correct line, strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution at the meetings of Party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres. This was a decisive guarantee for achieving the unity of the revolutionary ranks in ideology, will and action based on the Juche idea, and for enabling the Korean communists and people always to fight with a clear guiding compass even in those adversities. As a matter of fact, in those days meetings of Party and Young Communist League cadres and military and political cadres reflected the party's organizational will and served as an important means to put party leadership into effect.

Another important thing in party guidance to the revolutionary movement is to strengthen its kindred ties with the masses and organize them to implement the line and policy set forth by the leader.

In those days the main stream of the Korean

revolution was the armed struggle, and what was basic to party guidance was to bring this struggle to victory. The party organizations formed within the KPRA rallied the party members and guerrillas behind the leader, explained and brought home to them his revolutionary line, strategy and tactics and got them thoroughly implemented. Meanwhile, the party organizations in different parts at home and abroad took deep roots among the broad masses and creditably played the role of educators and organizers, who mobilized the workers, peasants, youth and students and other sections of people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

As the Korean communists and people had these party organizations and fought under their guidance, they could bring the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a constant upswing and accelerated its final victory despite the unprecedented difficulties.

After the country's liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the successes and experiences he had personally accumulated in party building during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, lost no time in setting up party organizations in different localities, and, on October 10, 1945, founded the Central Organizing Committee of the North Korean Communist Party. This was a historic event in accomplishing the cause of party founding which had been carried on for many years under his guidance. Our Party came to shed radiant rays all over the world as a revolutionary working-class party of a new type guided by the Juche idea, and our people were able to confidently push ahead with the building of a new society under its leadership.

Following liberation our Party, as a ruling party, took a new course of development.

The course of the building of our Party in power was that of expanding its ranks and consolidating it organizationally and ideologically. What was most urgent here was to develop the Party quickly into a mass party. Only when the Party was developed into such a party and deeply rooted among broad sections of the working masses, would it be possible to mobilize the masses of all circles and guide political, economic, cultural and all other affairs,

thereby dynamically accelerating the construction of a new country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, gaining a deep insight into the prevailing situation and the inevitable demand of our Party's development, put forward the unique organizational line of building it as a mass party and inaugurated a unified party of the working masses by merging the Communist Party with another party of working people.

To develop the Communist Party into a mass party was an urgent demand of our developing Party and revolution, which accorded with the situation in a new era. In the new situation where the popular masses emerge as masters of history, the revolution is participated in not only by the working class but also by broad sections of the peasantry and working intellectuals. Only when a working-class party in power rallies all these people and ensures unified leadership to them, can it successfully carry on the revolution and construction. Particularly in our country which had been a colonial, semi-feudal society in the past, it posed as a highly important strategic problem to actively draw the peasantry and working intellectuals as well as the working class in the revolution and construction. As the Communist Party grew strong organizationally and ideologically and the revolution progressed after liberation, the Party should be developed into a unified mass party which could rally the broad working masses as a political force and mobilize their strength. It was a matured task. Our Party merged with another working people's party in time and accepted a large number of advanced elements of the peasantry and working intellectuals, together with those of the working class, so that it firmly ensured the unity of the working masses, had closer ties with the masses and pushed ahead with the revolution and construction with success by mobilizing many people of various strata.

An important task arising in building our Party as a mass party was to consolidate it qualitatively keeping pace with its rapid quantitative growth.

The Second Party Congress held in March 1948 decided its qualitative consolidation as a matter of cardinal importance in the building of a mass party, and advanced an overall task—strengthening Party

cells, improving its ideological work and guaranteeing its organizational and ideological unity. Through the struggle to implement the Party's policy for its qualitative consolidation put forward at its Second Congress, the organizational and ideological work was improved, all the cells strengthened to be live militant units and the level of the rank and file and cadres heightened. In this way the Party ranks were consolidated qualitatively, its unity and cohesion increased and the militancy of its organizations and its leading role enhanced.

The 1950s was a period of historic significance in the development of our Party as a party of a Juche type.

The Fatherland Liberation War against US imperialist invasion was a harsh trial for our Party. For the victory in the war the Party had to strengthen itself, before all else, organizationally and ideologically and unite all the people closely behind it.

Even in the grim wartime conditions the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee of the Party and guided the Party to correct in time deviations and shortcomings in Party building and Party work and strengthen itself organizationally and ideologically. The Third Plenary Meeting overcame the loose practices revealed during the temporary retreat and established revolutionary discipline within the Party, and the Fourth Plenary Meeting eliminated the "Leftist" deviation manifested in its organizational work and increased and consolidated its ranks. The Fifth Plenary Meeting in particular brought about a new change in strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically by arousing all its organizations and membership to the struggle to temper the Party spirit of its members, fortify its unity and solidarity in opposition to factionalism and establish Juche in its ideological work.

As a result of these timely measures to strengthen itself, our Party was able to ride out all trials and ensure victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In the postwar period our Party effected a radical turn in establishing Juche and cementing its unity and cohesion.

We rehabilitated the national economy in a short

period after the victorious war, but the situation was still difficult. To make the matter worse, the factionalists who had remained in the Party adopted revisionism and challenged the Party. The prevailing situation urgently demanded that the Party be strengthened organizationally and ideologically under the banner of Juche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Third Party Congress in April 1956 and set forth the very important task of opposing factionalism in the field of Party building, preserving its unity and solidarity and improving its organizational and ideological work. At the August 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, he wisely led the struggle to expose and destroy the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists who came out against the Party. All the working people and Party members including the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans who were boundlessly loyal to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, determinedly countered the manoeuvres of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists and firmly defended the Party and the leader. The historical significance of the Third Party Congress and the August 1956 Plenary Meeting in the strengthening of our Party lies in the fact that these meetings opposed all anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideological elements including those of factionalism and revisionism and upheld the banner of Juche, the banner of Party unity and solidarity. After the Third Party Congress and the August 1956 Plenary Meeting our Party established Juche more firmly in its work and further increased its unity and cohesion. Because it thus rebuffed factionalism and revisionism opportunely, established Juche firmly and preserved its unity and solidarity, our Party was able to raise the revolutionary banner high without vacillation and strengthen itself organizationally and ideologically even under the complex situation at home and abroad.

Our Party reached a new higher stage of development in the 1960s.

The establishment of an integral, advanced socialist system and the creation of the solid basis of an

independent national economy as a result of the fulfilment of the task of laying the foundations of socialism, radically changed the socio-economic conditions for our Party activity. And the stubborn struggle against the anti-Party factionalists and their lingering ideological poison fulfilled the historical task of eradicating the factions which had done tremendous harm for many years and of achieving the unity of the Korean communist movement. This showed that our Party entered a new phase of development.

At that historic moment the Fourth Party Congress was held, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the very important task of further strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically and enhancing its leadership role. In particular, he stressed the need to oppose revisionism, factionalism, regionalism and nepotism and preserve the unity of Party's idea and purpose so that all Party members and organizations would think and act as the Party Central Committee did, cast in their lot with it and struggle to the end in whatever difficult circumstances. Through the struggle to implement the tasks related to Party building proposed by its Fourth Congress, the Party further consolidated its unity and solidarity, enhanced its leadership role and made a remarkable progress in improving its work method and style, re-educating the masses and uniting them around it. In particular, the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party held in May 1967 became an opportunity to effect a decisive change in establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system.

In the 1970s a new great change was made in the development of our Party.

The Fifth Party Congress held in November 1970 defined it as the general task of Party work: to establish a monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and, on this basis, fortify the unity and solidarity of its ranks. The congress set forth the very important task of properly conducting work with people, which is fundamental to Party work. We steadfastly carried out the general task of Party

work put forward by the Fifth Congress and thus laid a solid organizational and ideological basis on which to strengthen our Party continuously and carry forward our revolutionary cause to completion.

The Party's cause continues down through generations, and the Party must preserve its revolutionary character until it fulfils its mission. If it is to keep this character throughout generations and carry out its noble mission, a working-class party must far-sightedly conduct the work of consolidating itself, the work of hardening its organizational and ideological basis.

Looking into the future of its development and the revolution our Party laid down the strategic policy for transforming the whole society in line with the Juche idea and, as its precondition, strove to accelerate the modelling of the whole Party on the Juche idea.

Patterning the whole Party on the Juche idea is a new higher plane in establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our Party defined boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader as an essential quality of its membership and subordinated all its activities to establishing its monolithic ideological system. In this way it imbued itself with the Juche idea, the monolithic ideology, and, on this basis, further cemented the unity of idea and purpose of its ranks. Our Party gave special attention to building up the backbone of the revolutionary forces. It strengthened the ranks of cadres on the principle of combining old, middle-aged and young, regarding their loyalty to the Party and the leader as the basic criterion of their qualification. It intensified the training of cadres and members in Party spirit by enhancing their sense of organization and putting Party life on a regular and standard basis. Through the struggle to carry out the Party's policy for a cadre revolution and the policy of making the whole Party a party of cadres, which is aimed at raising the political and professional levels of cadres and Party members, the ranks of our Party and cadres became further strengthened, and the backbone was built up to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Our Party developed in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system and cementing the ranks of the Party and cadres in close coordination with the establishment of a new revolutionary work system. We brought about a new turn in Party work and its activity by setting up in the Party a well-knit work system under which the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Party policy were promptly brought down to the lowest echelons, all Party organizations and membership moved as one and upheld and carried out Party policy unconditionally in accordance with centralist discipline.

The success achieved in Party building and its activities during the 1970s became a solid asset which enabled our Party to struggle for higher objectives. The Sixth Party Congress held early in the 1980s put forward a new magnificent programme of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea. It included the militant tasks of Party building: to further strengthen the ranks of the Party and the revolution with continued adherence to the principle of establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole Party as the basic line of Party building, admirably carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions and intensify Party leadership to the revolution and construction. This shows that our Party has entered a new higher stage of development as a great party which is modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, regarding it as its foremost task.

Our Party has traversed a glorious road of struggle under the banner of Juche and has been further trained and seasoned in the struggle.

In the whole course of its leadership to the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, our Party has always found the key to success in the strengthening of the Party and consolidated itself organizationally and ideologically before anything else, and thus defeated the manoeuvres of the enemies within and without, further strengthened the revolutionary ranks and always led the revolution and construction to brilliant victory breaking through manifold difficulties and trials.

The Korean communist movement which pioneered the revolutionary road under the banner of the DIU, is now on a very high plane where it strives for the ultimate victory of the revolution, bringing the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea to the fore. Our Party, the organizer and leader of this great struggle, has grown into unbreakable fighting ranks which are stronger than ever in terms of its ideology and organization and in its ties with the masses. Today our Party has a firm organizational and ideological basis on which it can develop for ever as a revolutionary party of a Juche type, as well as a strong leadership system capable of brilliantly carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche. This is a sure guarantee that the revolutionary cause initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung can be carried on to consummation.

2

Our Party which has followed a unique path since it started to strike its roots with the formation of the DIU is a revolutionary working-class party of a new type.

Ours is a Juche-type revolutionary party which is guided by the Juche idea and carries out its revolutionary activities independently and creatively in keeping with the interests of our people and the realities in our country. By establishing Juche thoroughly in all spheres of Party building and activity with the Juche idea as its invariable guiding compass, it has been able to strengthen and develop itself into an indestructible revolutionary party.

Fundamentally speaking, for a working-class party to establish Juche is an essential requirement that emanates from its own character and mission. Since it is a political leadership body which struggles to oppose all manner of domination and subjugation and realize the Chajusong of the masses of people, it should establish Juche thoroughly. If a party fails to establish Juche and dances to the tune of others, it will, in the long run, bring ruin to both

itself and the revolution. Only a party acting independently with its own principle can be a powerful party united on the basis of its own guiding idea and can enjoy the support and confidence of its people and enlist their inexhaustible strength, thus vigorously pushing forward the revolution and construction.

What is important for a working-class party in establishing Juche is to eradicate flunkeyism and dogmatism. Particularly in our country where flunkeyism and dogmatism were rampant and did great harm to the communist movement, establishing Juche posed as a vital question related to the destiny of the Party and the revolution. During the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and in the periods of democratic and socialist revolutions and socialist construction after liberation, the Korean communists always strove persistently to combat flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish Juche. As a result, they could strengthen and develop the Party and advance the revolutionary struggle.

In the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the flunkeyists tried to found a party with the approval of others and achieve independence on the strength of others, which caused great harm to the development of the communist movement in our country. After liberation the harmfulness of flunkeyism and dogmatism was manifested to a great extent during the Fatherland Liberation War and it became intolerable as the socialist revolution and socialist construction were carried out on a full scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has fought against flunkeyism and dogmatism since his early years of the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese, has given wise leadership so that Juche is established more thoroughly with the development of the revolution and construction in depth. Upholding the revolutionary policy on establishing Juche, our Party has waged a vigorous ideological struggle to eradicate flunkeyism and dogmatism remaining in people's minds and, in the meantime, it has ensured that they are equipped firmly with the great Juche idea and Party policy, its embodiment, and thus observe and judge all problems from the Juche-oriented stand and resolve them by their own efforts. Through the struggle to establish Juche a

new change has been brought about in the ideological life of Party members and working people, the Party's unity and cohesion based on the Juche idea strengthened further, and an incessant upswing effected in the revolution and construction.

Under the slogan of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea, our Party is now deepening the struggle to establish Juche in Party building and activity and thus further perfecting its features as a revolutionary party of a Juche type.

Ours is an invincible revolutionary party which has firmly established a monolithic ideological system throughout it.

Establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is our basic line of Party building. It is an essential requirement of a working-class party to ensure the oneness of ideology and leadership in it. This is effected through the work to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system. Only when this system is established, can the whole Party be armed with the leader's idea and become a living organism breathing and acting in keeping with his idea and will.

What is important in establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is to imbue the whole Party with the leader's idea.

The leader is the embodiment of the organizational will of the whole Party and his idea is precisely the guiding ideology of the Party. The ideological oneness of the Party is realized only on the basis of the leader's idea.

Our Party regarded the education in the monolithic ideology as its basic task for ideological work and conducted it energetically. As a result, a single ideology has prevailed throughout the Party, and all its members have been armed firmly with the leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and have come to think and act as required by this idea.

Another important factor in establishing the monolithic ideological system is to thoroughly realize the leader's unitary leadership.

The leader is the supreme guider of a party, and the party's leadership is precisely his leadership. Our Party has set up a well-regulated system under which all its organizations and members act as one man under the unitary leadership of the great leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung, absolutize Party policies and defend and implement them unconditionally.

By thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system in its ranks our Party increased its might as never before, and was able to lead the revolution and construction straight to victory through thick and thin.

Further developing in depth the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system in step with the progress of the revolution is the law of the development of the Party and the revolution. The whole course of our Party's foundation and its consolidation is the process of developing in depth the work of establishing its monolithic ideological system. Our Party defined new principles of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system and intensified this work to meet the demands of the revolution in the 1970s when the modelling of all society on the Juche idea came to the fore. Today our Party has grown into loyal ranks, and the whole membership thinks and acts according to the will of the Party and the leader, united firmly around the great Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is the most precious achievement the Korean communists have won in the long period of struggle to build the Party.

We are a powerful party which has achieved the closest unity and solidarity based on the Juche idea.

The unity and solidarity of party ranks is the source of the strength of a revolutionary party. A united party is unbreakable, and nothing is more precious in building a working-class party than its ranks' unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of the party is realized through struggles. The struggle against anti-party tendencies is, in essence, a reflection of the class struggle in the party. Without unfolding a resolute and uncompromising struggle against anti-party tendencies and alien elements, the unity and purity of the party ranks could not be ensured. Our Party has constantly strengthened the unity and cohesion of its ranks, overcoming all kinds of alien elements and anti-Party tendencies including factionalism.

Factionalism was the first target of the struggle for our Party's unity and cohesion. The revolutionary ranks led by Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle

overcame factionalism and all of them united closely behind him. This is an invaluable tradition of our communist movement established in the bloody struggle to shape the destiny of the country and the people. But the factionalists who had become traitors and philistines slipped into the communist ranks in the chaotic situation after liberation and viciously worked to undermine the unity and cohesion of the Party. In an attempt to realize their factional scheme they made no scruple to collaborate with imperialists.

If factionalism should be tolerated, the unity of a working-class party in idea and purpose could not be achieved, nor could the party exist as an entirety. In the struggle for its unity our Party concentrated its attack first on factionalism existent from the past, wiped out the anti-Party factionalists and achieved the great unity of the Korean communist movement.

The struggle for the unity and cohesion of the Party did not stop with the defeat of factionalism which had persisted for many years. After clearing this filth of factionalism our Party continued to fight the anti-Party revisionists and developed its historic struggle for unity onto new heights.

The unity and cohesion of our Party is great and unbreakable because the entire membership is united around the great Comrade Kim Il Sung and because it is based on their boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader. The leader is the centre of the party's unity and cohesion. The strength of its unity and cohesion depends on how firmly the entire membership is united behind the leader. The unity and cohesion of our Party is not at all achieved at duty's call. It is based on the membership's infinite respect for and absolute trust in the Party and the leader, and founded on their unshakable revolutionary belief and sense of gratitude which cause them to defend and safeguard the Party and the leader politically and ideologically and fight for them even at the cost of their lives.

The unity and cohesion of our Party is great and unbreakable because it is the unity of idea and purpose. What is important in the Party's unity and cohesion is to achieve the unity of idea and will. Unity based on a single idea and purpose can only be durable. Professional association cannot achieve

durable unity. The single ideology precisely means the revolutionary idea of the leader, the founder of the Party. The leader's revolutionary idea is the basis of the Party's unity and cohesion; the unity and cohesion of the working-class party is the unity of idea and purpose based on the revolutionary idea of the leader. Our Party is the ideological entity of the communists of a Juche type who regard the Juche idea as their world outlook.

Our Party is so strong because of its great unity and cohesion based on the Juche idea and centring on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We are a steel-like party with a strong organization and discipline.

Revolutionary organization and discipline are the life and soul of the party, the highest organization of the working class and the weapon of the class struggle and the weapon of the revolution and construction. Only when iron discipline and organization are ensured, can the working-class party be a truly revolutionary and militant party and win the revolutionary struggle braving all difficulties and trials. As historical lessons show, a party dominated by latitudinarianism and indiscipline is doomed to failure.

Because of its unbreakable organization and discipline our Party is mighty and unconquerable. The organization and discipline of our Party are most durable and strong because these are founded on the membership's infinite loyalty to the Party and the leader and their high degree of political consciousness.

Organization and discipline are strengthened when a revolutionary system of Party life is established throughout the Party and Party life is regularized and standardized among its members. Our realities patently show that regularization and standardization of Party life and strict observance of the regulations and order of inner Party life are a powerful means for revolutionizing Party members and making them better organized and disciplined and strengthening and developing the Party into a revolutionary one with a strong fighting efficiency. Through the struggle to regularize and standardize Party life, Party members' sense of organization has been enhanced and there has been firmly established

a habit of all working and living in strict reliance on Party organizations. This is a valuable success gained in Party building.

Our Party is an invincible party which maintains close ties of kinship with the masses of people.

The Party struggles for the interests of the working class and other popular masses and carries out the revolution by organizing and mobilizing them. Accordingly, maintaining close bonds of kinship with the broad masses and taking deep roots among them is particularly important in the building of a working-class party. Only such a party that strikes its roots deep among the masses and enjoys their support and trust and that knows how to organize and mobilize them, can demonstrate an invincible might and discharge its mission as the General Staff of the revolution and the political leader of the popular masses.

Keeping in contact with the masses is an important question for a ruling party, too. If the party has taken power, this problem is not solved of itself. If the party in power is divorced from the people and loses their support and confidence, it also becomes impotent and even endangers its own existence.

Since he set out on the revolutionary road, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has regarded the ties with the popular masses as a fundamental problem related to the destiny of the revolutionary organization. For a long period up to the present he has always been among the masses and shared sweets and bitters with them. He has made it an iron rule to trust the masses and step up the revolution and construction by giving rein to their strength and wisdom.

Our Party saw to it that functionaries and its members raised their Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit, served the people faithfully and thoroughly implemented the mass line in all their activities, thus constantly strengthening the ties between the Party and the masses. In work with people our Party firmly adhered to the class principle and built up its class position. On the other hand, it educated broad sections of the masses, boldly drew them to its fold and united them firmly behind it.

Today our Party maintains the blood ties with the

people and enjoys unreserved support and confidence of people of all strata, and our people entrust their destiny entirely to the Party and fight on without vacillation along the road indicated by it. As mentioned above, our Party forms a perfect whole with the people. No wonder it is invincible and no force can break its close bonds of kinship with the people.

Our Party established a well-regulated system of work with people and established a revolutionary method of work and a popular style of work throughout the Party.

All activities of the Party, a political organization of the working class fighting for the interests of the masses of people, are realized through work with people. The Party gets people to move voluntarily, thus transforming society and nature and propelling forward the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an idea of making work with people basic to Party work. This is a great idea which clarifies the fundamental principle of Party activity by incorporating the Juche idea in Party building. Only by making work with people its key issue, can the Party prevent its work from being reduced to administrative-technical work, and maintain its nature as a political organization and fulfil its militant role and function properly.

Our Party opposed the tendency to reduce Party work to administrative-technical work, a tendency which may appear in a party in power, and resolutely carried through the policy on making work with people basic to Party activity.

Establishing the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work is a most important question arising in the building of a working-class party.

Particularly, when the party takes power, there may appear the inclination of bureaucratism, the inclination to issue orders and instructions relying on power. Bureaucratism can be manifested more by officials who have developed smoothly without undergoing revolutionary trials.

By nature, it is a despotic ruling method which is applied by the ruling class in the exploiting society. It is fundamentally opposed to the real nature of a

working-class party. When officials fail to possess the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and are infected with bureaucratism, the Party line and policies cannot be carried out, however correct, and it brings about grave consequences—estranging the Party from the masses and dampening the revolutionary enthusiasm and their creative activity.

Since it came into power, our Party has raised it as a fundamental problem of Party building to improve the method and style of Party work and has always paid deep attention to this.

The basic policy maintained by our Party in improving the method and style of Party work is to establish the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method throughout the Party. This method created in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is a true communistic method of work. Carrying forward this work method is the true way to eradicate bureaucratism, the abuse of power and all other erroneous methods and styles of work left over from the old society and establish the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work conforming with socialism and communism.

Our Party's traditional anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied and improved in conformity with the new historic conditions of socialist construction, through the great Chongsanri spirit and method. In a nutshell, the Chongsanri method is a work method of relying on the strength of the masses; it is a revolutionary work method by which one goes among masses, shares sweets and bitters with them and carries out projected tasks by drawing on their conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative. In the course of carrying through the Chongsanri spirit and method, our Party work has been completely turned into work with man and its work method and style have been radically improved.

Improving the method and style of Party work is a struggle to eliminate the obsolete ideological remnants in the minds of officials. So, it should be waged tirelessly and patiently over a long period of time. Our Party raised it as a central task to improve its work method and style in keeping with the new

demands of the developing revolution and has waged a vigorous all-Party struggle for this. As a result, the anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work has been embodied in all Party work and the way of Party work radically improved. The revolutionary spirit pulsates throughout the Party, all work is conducted with vigour, and the relations between the Party and masses have been cemented.

Our Party has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party which advances, united with the masses, and a militant party which has taken deep root in them and enjoys their unreserved support. This is one of the most precious successes achieved in the building of a revolutionary party of a Juche type.

Indeed, our Party is a glorious revolutionary party of a Juche type, a party which was founded and acts, guided by the Juche idea, a party in which the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established and whose members have been united rock-firm on the basis of the Juche idea; a party which maintains close ties of kinship with the popular masses and strives to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche by enhancing their role.

To further strengthen and develop our Party into a revolutionary party of a Juche type is a decisive guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and bringing the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

3

Today our Party is confronted with the important revolutionary task of promoting the modelling of all society on the Juche idea and carrying through the cause of national reunification. We must reunify the country at any cost, whatever difficulties lie ahead of the revolution, and work through generations to come for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of Juche. This requires steadily strengthening the Party and raising its leadership role.

The Party is a weapon of the revolution and construction and the guiding force of socialist and communist society. Without strengthening the Party

and raising its leading role and function, we cannot push forward the revolution and construction successfully and run socialist and communist society properly. Socialist and communist society is not an anarchistic society but a highly organized one. In order to manage such society, there should be political leadership of a guiding force with the strong ability of organization like a party. Without coherent political leadership, it is impossible to ensure unity in ideology and action of the popular masses and organize and direct men's activities in the common interests of society.

Even after communist society is built, the struggle continues to abolish the old and create the new in various spheres of social life. Through this struggle society keeps developing. Without the leadership of a guiding force like a party, we are not able to carry out properly the work to educate people, improve social relations, conquer nature, and ensure the steady progress of society.

As long as capitalism and imperialism remain on the globe, even after communism is realized in one country or some regions, we cannot be free from the danger of aggression from outside enemies and the resistance of internal enemies hand in glove with the former. Only by the leadership of a guiding force like a party, can we smash the activities of hostile elements to encroach upon the interests of the masses and dependably protect their independent and creative life.

In view of the position held and the role played by a party in carrying on the cause of socialism and communism, we must build the Party in a planned way. This can be realized through transformation of the whole Party after the Juche idea. Making the Juche idea prevail throughout the Party is the only way to transform nature, society and men in keeping with the Juche idea and successfully build and guide communist society, the society impregnated with that idea.

Imbuing the Party with the Juche idea is the consistent policy of Party building maintained from the start by our Party founded with the Juche idea as its guiding idea. The process of the building of our Party is a process of patterning it on the Juche idea. Imbuing all Party with the Juche idea is a continu-

ation and a higher stage of our Party's historic struggle to model itself on that idea.

Imbuing all Party with the Juche idea means, in essence, strengthening and developing our Party for ever into a party of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Strengthening and developing our Party into the party of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung implies having him eternally at its head and holding fast to his ideology and line and implementing them throughout generations.

The respected Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great leader who has been acclaimed by our people for the first time in their history of several thousand years, he is the teacher and father of our Party and people.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever is the noble duty of Korean communists and is based on their invariable revolutionary conviction.

It is the revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists that they can tide over any difficulties and emerge victorious without fail, only when they follow his guidance. This conviction has been firmly formed by our people through their own experience gained in the arduous struggle of more than half a century, from the period when they began to pave a new way of revolution under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Since the dawn of our revolution the Korean communists have been convinced that they could carve out the thorny revolutionary road only under the leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, and have won victories, enduring all ordeals, and lived and fought with everlasting, single-hearted loyalty to him, entrusting their destinies entirely to him.

The revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists and people who remain faithful to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will never be shaken.

We must see to it that all Party members, working people and generations to come hold the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem, just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did, and retain unquestioning loyalty, ready to take the road across the mountains or swamps when indicated by the Party and the leader.

Our Party has been founded and developed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Korean communists are the revolutionary soldiers who have grown up under his care. Invariably remaining faithful to the leader who has brought them up is a natural communist obligation.

We must continue to strengthen and develop our Party into a revolutionary party which eternally upholds the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader and teacher, into a militant party which breathes and moves in keeping with his ideology and purpose.

Precisely this is the fundamental point which we must always grasp firmly in building our Party.

We must, above all, steadily deepen the work to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party.

This is a task we must for ever take in hand as long as the Party exists and works.

Today our Party has entered a new stage of development. Our revolution is assuming a protracted and arduous nature and generations are changing among our revolutionary ranks. The internal and external situation of our revolution is strained and complicated. Realities raise the establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the Party as a still more important problem.

What is fundamental in establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole Party is to develop all Party members and working people into ardent revolutionaries loyal to the Party and the leader.

We believe that everything in Party building and Party work depends, after all, on our loyalty to the Party and the leader. Today our Party emphasizes the allegiance of the young communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, as a paragon in leading Party members and working people to be boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader. In the grimmest days when our people were groaning under Japanese imperialist oppression, they practised loyalty to the great Comrade Kim Il Sung with a revolutionary faith that they could shape the destiny of the country and the nation and win the revolution only when they followed his leadership. Party organizations

must conduct their work with the main stress on getting all cadres and Party members to wholeheartedly uphold and follow the Party and the leader with a pure loyal heart like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

We must strongly defend the traditions of Juche and carry them forward without tarnishing their purity.

Our Party's traditions of Juche are the great Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideology and theory, his revolutionary exploits and struggle experience, and his method of work. They are unboundedly rich and valuable and have an everlasting vitality for the strengthening and development of our Party and for the victory of our revolution, because they were established in the midst of a prolonged, unprecedentedly acute and complex struggle. Since it inherited the traditions of Juche our Party could strengthen and develop on the most solid organizational and ideological groundwork and victoriously advance, breaking through the rugged road beset with ordeals and difficulties. The future of our Party, too, depends on how we defend and carry these great traditions forward.

We must make not only the present generation but also the coming generations hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideology and theory as the eternal guiding ideology and theory of the Party, stoutly defend his revolutionary exploits, struggle experience, revolutionary method of work and popular style of work and splendidly carry forward and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Safeguarding and constantly strengthening the unity and cohesion and purity of the Party is a crucial problem concerning the destiny of the Party and the revolution. We must defend and strengthen our Party's great unity and cohesion through generations.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and through its protracted struggle, our Party has achieved the most solid and viable unity and cohesion in the history of the communist movement. We are justified to have pride in it.

However, we can never be satisfied with the

successes achieved in the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the Party. Our revolution is not yet over and we shall have to continue with an arduous struggle. As long as imperialism remains, opportunism survives and the class struggle continues, we should unremittently intensify the struggle for the Party's unity and cohesion.

Party organizations should fully acquaint all cadres and their members with our Party's experience of the anti-factional struggle. This will enable them always to have a sharp Party and class outlook and uncompromisingly combat against all unsound elements which undermine the Party's unity and cohesion, such as factionalism, nepotism and parochialism. We should preserve through generations the unity and cohesion of our Party and revolutionary ranks that are united as one around the leader on the basis of the Juche idea and should more thoroughly enforce our iron discipline under which all Party members act as one under the direction of the Party Central Committee.

All Party members should be fully prepared as communist revolutionaries of a Juche type.

Our Party members are vanguard fighters who are responsible for the consummation of the Juche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause in Korea. In order to fully prepare Party members into communist revolutionaries of a Juche type, their Party life should be strengthened.

This is all the more important in view of the fact that generations are changing within the Party ranks today. The Party can be succeeded dependably only when Party life is strengthened. This is because the Party ranks are constantly replenished as the days go by with new generations who are lacking in Party tempering.

Party organizations should efficiently run the new system of Party life established throughout the Party, so as to enhance the standard of Party life of the membership and steadily temper the Party spirit of all cadres and members.

An intensified struggle should be continued to improve the method and style of Party work, so that the leader's work method will be established more thoroughly in the whole Party.

As there can be no other idea than the leader's in

our Party founded and trained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, so there can be no other work method and style than the leader's work method. However, the old work method and style still remain in the Party, doing harm to its work.

If the Party fails to eliminate the old work method and style, it will gradually lose the support and trust of the popular masses and estrange itself from them and, in the long run, undergo difficulties. We should decisively put an end to the old work method and style, bearing in mind that correcting the method and style of Party work is a serious problem decisive of the fate of the Party and the revolution.

In order to correct the work method and style officials should establish a revolutionary mass viewpoint and acquire popular traits of personality. Party workers are out-and-out defenders of the interests of the working class and other popular masses, and are their faithful servants. Party workers should regard the subordinates and the masses as their true revolutionary comrades, love them wholeheartedly, share sweets and bitters with them, and mutely devote everything to them.

If they are to improve the method and style of Party work, they should acquire the Juche-oriented theory and methodology of Party work. These are unique ones which embody the requirements of the Juche idea for attaching the greatest importance to man in everything and making everything serve him. Only when we deeply understand these theory and methodology, can we work with people properly

and skilfully solve all problems of re-educating and mobilizing the masses.

We should remember that if a working-class party fails to overcome bureaucratic and administrative tendencies, it will be disqualified for leading the revolution, so we should continue to wage a stubborn struggle to eliminate the old work method completely. We should thus make our Party a mother party which is always boundlessly faithful to the working class and the popular masses, and the standard bearer of the masses which is united with them and powerfully propels the revolution and construction forward at the head of them.

The success so far scored in Party building firmly guarantees a bright future for our Party and revolution.

Broad vistas are now opened up before our Party, and our revolutionary struggle becomes more fruitful. We should never rest on our laurels but continue to fight vigorously for a fresh victory. Hewing out the revolutionary road through struggle is our Party's traditional revolutionary trait. We should keep on fighting unyieldingly along the road of revolution started on Mt. Paekdu and thus bring to successful completion the revolutionary cause of Juche, the cause of socialism and communism.

Victory and glory are always in store for our Party and people fighting for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of Juche under the intelligent leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.



A Great Man

One July day, 1973, the great leader General Kim Il Sung who had been far away from Pyongyang rang up a Pyongyang city official.

"How high have the buildings gone up in the central street?"

He meant the multi-storeyed buildings then being built in Pyongyang's central thoroughfare.

That street was really the face of Pyongyang. So the General has suggested that the street be built with both neatness and magnificence, that it be well laid out with tall buildings.

The General was very keen on the project; he had advised them on the layout and height of the blocks of flats and had himself chosen the sites. He had visited the building sites several times and watched over the project. Now he was making a long-distance call to find out how things were going while he was away on a guidance tour.

"Do the People Like It?"

The official answered that the project had proceeded smoothly and reached the final stage, and gave him a detailed report.

Then the General asked what colour tiles were being used to face the outer walls, if the furniture were all provided and other details. And he ironed out several problems.

After having got the general idea of how things were going, the General remained silent for a while before he asked again earnestly:

"By the way, how does the street look?"

"It looks very good...."

Saying the high-rise blocks had improved the look of the street, the official began to voice his opinion.

The General interrupted him and asked:

"No. I mean do the people like it?"

The official was very upset not to have understood what the General meant. The General always wanted to hear the opinion of the people, after arranging any project. To him, what the people like is good and what they dislike is bad.

Picture Albums Published

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published picture albums "International Friendship Exhibition, "Mt. Myohyang" and "The Ice Rink" in Korean, English, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, French and Japanese.

The album "International Friendship Exhibition" gives a picture of the great leader President Kim Il Sung looking round the exhibition. The album edits photos of some of the gifts presented to the respected leader President

Kim Il Sung by party and government leaders, public figures and various sections of people of over 120 countries, which are arranged in the presentation hall and halls for Asia, Europe, Africa, America, Oceania and international organizations.

The album "Mt. Myohyang" vividly shows superb beauties of Mt. Myohyang, a celebrated mountain of our country, through many pictures. It edits pictures of part of famous falls of Mt. Myohyang including the Pison Falls, rocks of fantastic shape and sheer cliffs, noted pools, Manpok

Valley unfolding graceful water-scapes and other large and small valleys, Buddhist temples and temple sites and stone pagoda and stone monuments.

The album "The Ice Rink" gives pictures showing matches and training of players and the arena, training room, lounge, seats and the inside and outside of the sumptuous Ice Rink of unique architectural style and modern content built on the beautiful Potong River in the capital city of Pyongyang.

Tenth Anniversary of Promulgation of DPRK Socialist Constitution

It is ten years since the adoption of the Socialist Constitution in our country.

On December 27, 1972 the great leader President Kim Il Sung promulgated the "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" which he had conceived and prepared in person to meet the new demands of revolutionary development and the aspirations of the people. This was a declaration of the emergence of a new, Juche type of constitution, the first of its kind in history; it was an event of epoch-making significance in our people's struggle for the revolution and construction.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The adoption of the Socialist Constitution legally guaranteed our people adequate democratic liberties and rights in all fields of state and social life, and gave them a powerful legal weapon to step up the revolution and construction."

With the enactment of the Socialist Constitution, the Government of our Republic came to have a new weapon of proletarian dictatorship and our people a strong legal guarantee for accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country.

Our Socialist Constitution is the most revolutionary and popular constitution.

Ours is the first constitution which declared the immortal Juche idea as the sole guiding idea of the state. It defines it as the DPRK Government's principle of internal and external activities to solve all problems independently on the basis of the Juche idea. It thereby illumines the way to defend the sovereignty of the country and the nation and make the revolution and construction ever-victorious.

Our Socialist Constitution has nothing to do with the old patterns and conventions of previous

constitutions which mainly describe the structure of state administration. It legally consolidates the position and role of the masses, the masters of the state and society, and enables them to enjoy independent and creative lives to the full. For this reason our constitution stands out conspicuously as a Juche-inspired constitution of a new type and rouses unanimous support and warm approval of the world's people.

Our Socialist Constitution is the most revolutionary constitution which forcefully expedites the cause of socialism and communism.

The constitution not only legally fixes the achievements made in the revolution and construction but also stipulates the principles the state should adhere to in the political, economic and cultural spheres. These principles give a comprehensive definition of the general orientation and goals of the building of socialism and communism and the ways and means for it, which are elucidated by the communist revolutionary theory systematized and perfected in an all-round way by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The constitution of our Republic is also the most popular constitution which fully reflects our people's will and demands and thoroughly defends their interests.

The constitution legally ensures genuine freedoms and rights and boundless happiness enjoyed by our people under our socialist system where the working masses are the masters of state power, means of production and all other things and everything in society is made to serve them.

Indeed, the Socialist Constitution provided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a great code which gives the correctest answers to important problems arising in the development of a socialist state and laws; it is a preeminent legal

document which accurately expresses the fundamental requirements of the construction of socialism and communism.

The promulgation of the Juche-inspired socialist constitution of a new type by the great leader is another brilliant achievement conducive to the carrying out of the cause of the working class and the development of theories of the state and laws.

For the past ten years our Socialist Constitution has been applied in all areas of state and social life; and it has demonstrated tremendous vitality.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were stepped up dynamically in accordance with the principle expounded in the constitution, and great progress was made in reforming man, society and nature.

The entire people are armed firmly with the Juche idea and united rock-firm around the great leader President Kim Il Sung; the whole of society is pervaded with a revolutionary spirit of implementing the Party's lines and policies through thick and thin. Under the communist slogan of "One for all and all for one!" all working people work with all devotion at whatever places and whatever work they do, not for personal honour or reward but for the Party and revolution, whether observed or unobserved. Production has increased rapidly throughout all fields of the national economy equipped with modern technology, the foundations of the independent national economy have been further consolidated and tremendous successes achieved in all domains of cultural development. As a result, our state and social system has been strengthened as firmly as a rock on the consolidated political and economic foundations.

In accordance with the Socialist Constitution, laws and regulations were newly laid down for different spheres and the people's law-abiding spirit enhanced. As a result, all affairs of the state and the social activities of people go on as required by the laws and regulations and revolutionary system and order were firmly established throughout society.

In the last ten years our people's government has been strengthened and its function and role enhanced considerably.

On the basis of the Socialist Constitution state organizations were more rationally reorganized, and officials of people's government bodies came to have a habit of working devotedly in the interest of the masses, aware that they are servants of the people. Today our people's government serves admirably as a political weapon which ensures the working masses the right of independence and creative activities and provides them with material and cultural conditions for happy lives.

The principles of independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy and national defence were carried through in all areas of state activity as required by the constitution. The result is that the might of our Republic has increased beyond compare and its international position has risen.

The Government of the Republic maintained the principle of independently mapping out all lines and policies to meet the specific situation of the country, free from conventional theories and carrying them out in reliance on the efforts of our own people. Hence, our revolution and construction advanced along the road to victory without twists and turns, and our people's national honour was further exalted. With the implementation of the line of building an independent socialist national economy, the country's economic power increased greatly. Today our country's economy develops at high speed without being affected by the worldwide economic fluctuations, and satisfies all the demands of socialist construction and the people's life through domestic production. The Government of our Republic carried through the self-defensive military line of turning the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing it and arming the whole people and fortifying the whole country. Thus, it has powerful defences with which to repulse any enemy aggression and safeguard the country and the nation.

By adhering to an independent and principled foreign policy, our Republic occupies its legitimate place in the international arena and exercises complete sovereignty. International solidarity with our revolution has increased greatly.

The virility of our Socialist Constitution is manifested also in the fact that the working masses

are fully ensured socialist democracy.

In our country all state policies are carried out in compliance with the will and interests of the working masses, and the working masses fully exercise all liberties and rights of social and political activity as masters of the state and society. All working men and women lead affluent and cultured lives, guaranteed all material requisites of life as well as the benefits of free medical care and education.

Through the experience they have acquired in practice in the past ten years, our people are deeply aware that our Socialist Constitution is the most popular and revolutionary, superior constitution. Having this excellent constitution is the great honour and pride of our people who carry out the revolution, upholding respected President Kim Il Sung as their leader. They are firmly resolved to implement the Socialist Constitution thoroughly in the future, too, with high national self-respect and pride.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution and a historic mission for the Government of the Republic."

The struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea is a sacred struggle to thoroughly embody the Juche idea in the revolution and construction so as to build communist society and fully realize the Chajusong of the masses.

As the great leader defined anew, communism is a people's government plus the three revolutions.

Under the intelligent leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, our people will fully apply the Socialist Constitution, thereby steadily strengthening the people's government and successfully carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to facilitate the complete victory of socialism and the building of communism and hasten the independent reunification of the country.

Victories and glories await our people who advance along the road indicated by the Socialist Constitution which is impregnated with the great revolutionary idea, immortal revolutionary exploits and far-reaching plan of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

Li Jip

Phraseology

Mingyuegou Meeting

Mingyuegou Meeting is one of many historic meetings held during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung called the historic meeting of Party and Young Communist League cadres on December 16, 1931 to organize and mobilize the revolutionaries and patriotic people of Korea for the anti-Japanese armed struggle on the basis of a few years' preparations.

This meeting is called the Mingyuegou Meeting because it was held at Mingyuegou in Yanji County.

This meeting was attended by a large number of Party and Young Communist League cadres and representatives of district revolutionary organizations brought up by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

At this meeting the great leader President Kim Il Sung delivered a speech entitled "On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism". In his speech he analyzed and reviewed the then subjective and objective situation and the lessons of the preceding Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and set forth a strategic line of organizing and waging anti-Japanese

armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the main form.

Along with this, he put forward concrete policies arising from organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle such as policies of creating an Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army as a standing revolutionary armed force, establishing guerrilla bases, laying mass foundation for the armed struggle and forming an anti-Japanese united front of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

After this meeting the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people entered upon the stage of armed struggle.



Comrade KIM IL SUNG receives warm welcome from Comrades HU YAOBANG, DENG XIAOPING and Zhao Ziyang and other Party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China and the crowds in Beijing

*Friendship That Will Be Eternal
with Mountains and Rivers*



Comrade
KIM IL SUNG has a
friendly talk with
Comrade
HU YAOBANG



Comrade
KIM IL SUNG
has a friendly talk
with Comrade
DENG XIAOPING



Dandong working people warmly welcome the great leader
Comrade KIM IL SUNG on a visit to China



The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG is warmly welcomed
by Beijing working people



The great leader
Comrade
KIM IL SUNG meets
Comrade Deng Yingchao
who called on him at the
guest house

Talks between Comrade
KIM IL SUNG and
Comrade **HU YAOBANG**



Comrade **KIM IL SUNG** poses for a photograph
with Comrade **DENG XIAOPING**



The great leader
Comrade
KIM IL SUNG looks
round the Wuhou Temple
in Chengdu

The great leader
Comrade
KIM IL SUNG visits
the Baijia People's
Commune in Shuangliu
County, Chengdu



Comrade **KIM IL SUNG** poses for a photograph with
Comrade **HU YAOBANG**



The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG inspects the museum displaying terracotta horses and armored warriors excavated near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang



The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG looks round the Huaqing Hot Spring





Comrade KIM JONG IL greets the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG in warm congratulation of his successful visit to China



Pyongyang citizens extend the highest honour to the great leader returning from his successful visit to China



Children's Union members present bouquets of flowers to Presidents KIM IL SUNG and MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA

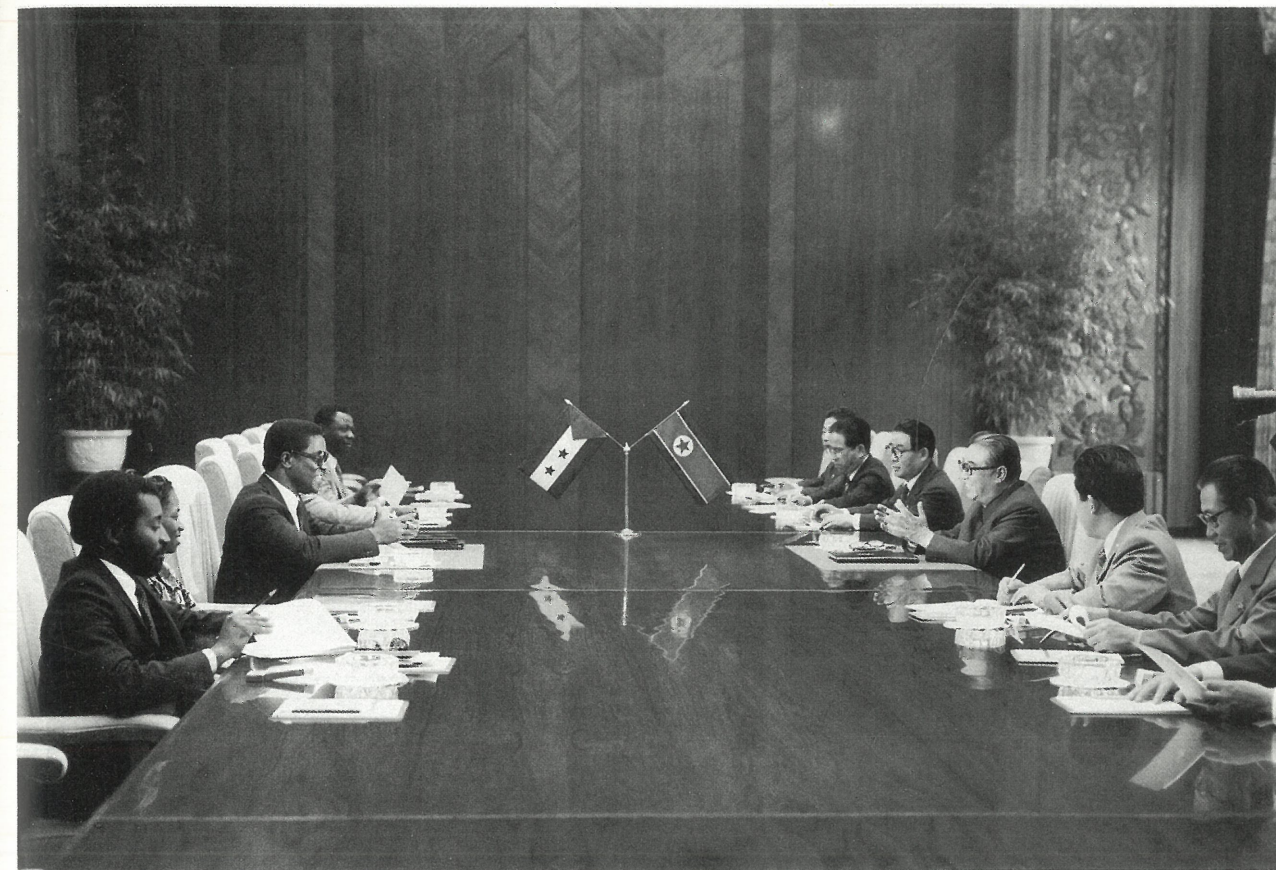
Friendship Mission of Sao Tome and Principe People

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Manuel Pinto da Costa, Chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, paid a state visit to our country from October 11 to 15, 1982.

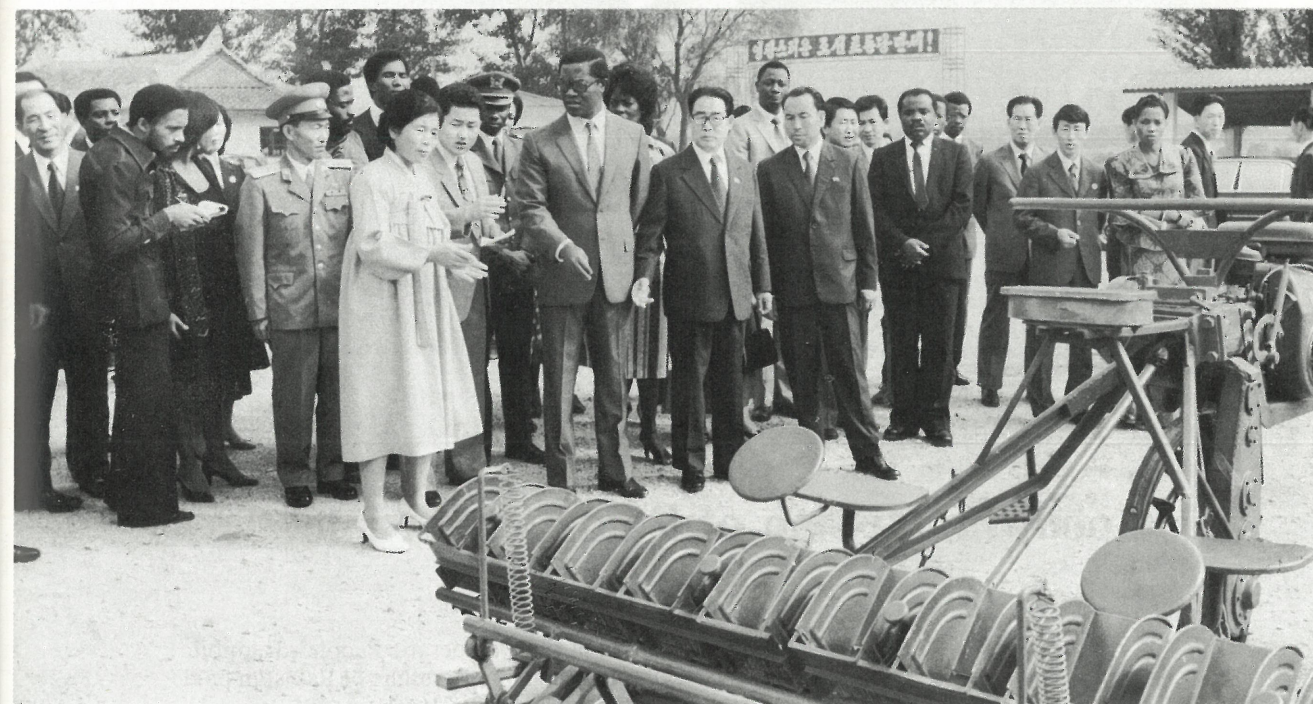
President **MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA** presents President **KIM IL SUNG** with a gift



More than 100,000 working people of Pyongyang warmly welcome the friendship mission of the Sao Tome and Principe people along the streets



Talks between Presidents **KIM IL SUNG** and **MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA**



President **MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA** inspects the Chongsan Cooperative Farm



**President KIM IL SUNG shakes hands with
President MOHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ**

Goodwill Mission of Pakistani People

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan paid an official state visit to our country from October 23 to 26, 1982.



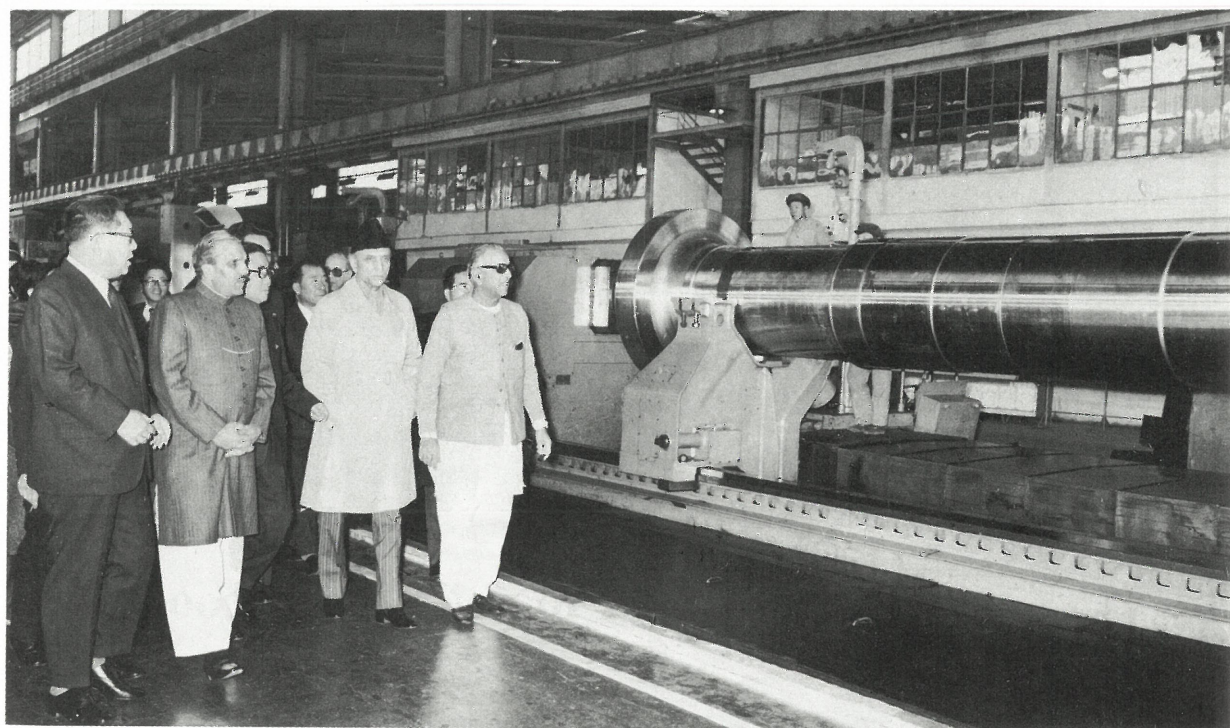
**President MOHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ, together with President KIM IL SUNG,
answers the cheers of the crowds on the square of the Arch of Triumph**



**President MOHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ, in company with President KIM IL SUNG,
acknowledges the warm cheers of the crowds at the airport**



Tete-a-tete talks between Presidents KIM IL SUNG and MOHAMMAD ZIA-UL- HAQ



President MOHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ inspects the Taean General Heavy Machine Works



Korean Revolution Museum (2)

There is an eye-appealing picture in room No. 5 of the Korean Revolution Museum. It is a picture of an ordinary farm house. But this house has a history.

It was in this house at Huadian that the great leader President Kim Il Sung had a preliminary meeting to form a new revolutionary organization and discussed the name, programme, rules and immediate tasks of this organization. A week after that, on October 17, 1926, the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) was founded.

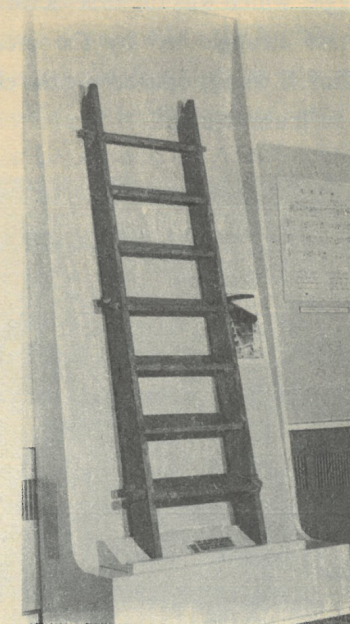
The DIU was the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country. With the formation of this organization our people's revolutionary struggle came to develop on the principle of Chajusong and our Party began to strike its roots.

With a great plan to expand and strengthen the activities of the DIU and lay a solid groundwork for the development of the communist movement and the national-liberation movement the great leader shifted the theatre of his revolutionary activities to Jilin, the centre of the communist and nationalist movements. He conducted energetic revolutionary activity while studying at the Yuwen Middle School in Jilin from January 1927. Rooms Nos. 5 and 6 keep historic relics and materials thereof in great abundance. Through living materials exhibited here inspectors see that the great leader knit together youth and students in various revolutionary organizations and tempered them in practical struggle,

GREAT DECLARATION

especially that he fathered the immortal Juche idea. These rooms also exhibit models and pictures of places of secret meetings and mass education in and around Jilin which were used by the great leader while forming, expanding and strengthening the revolutionary organizations. And they preserve the ladder of the underground room of Yaowangmiao in the Beishan Park in Jilin and other mementoes brought from there.

These exhibits show the immortal exploits of the great leader who formed and expanded legal and



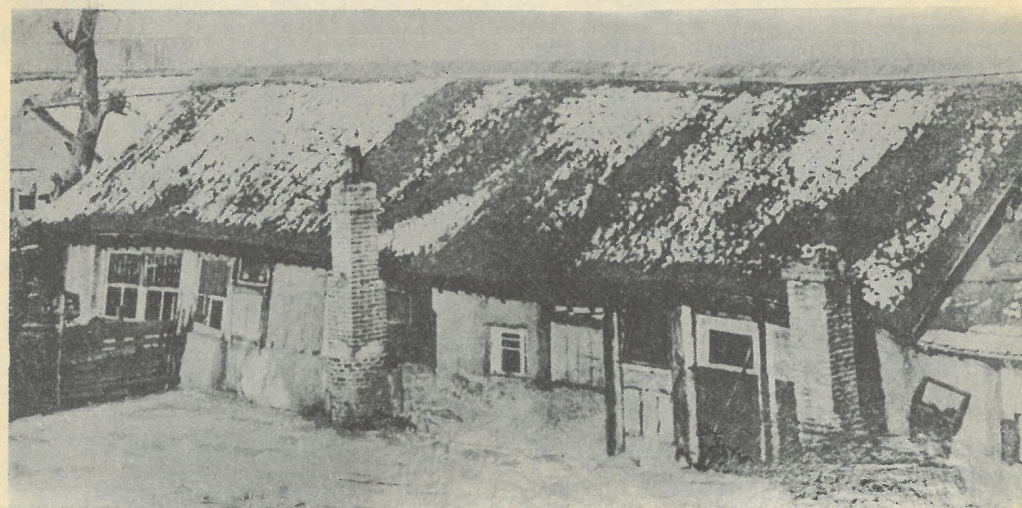
The ladder used by the great leader President Kim Il Sung when he frequented a secret underground room during the early days of his revolutionary activities

illegal revolutionary organizations and struck the bright road of the Korean revolution and his uncommon organizing ability and revolutionary sweep and strong revolutionary will as a young general.

His formation of the Young Communist League of Korea with the hard core of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League at the time was of weighty significance in guaranteeing unified leadership over all anti-Japanese organizations and guiding the Korean revolution as a whole until the appearance of the party organization.

These two rooms also display then newspapers and confidential documents of the enemy showing the fact that the great leader tempered youth and students through practical struggle such as the struggle against the aggressive Jilin-Hoeryong railway project of the Japanese imperialists, the boycott of Japanese goods and students' strikes which shook the whole of Manchuria in 1928.

This struggle, which was the first victorious anti-Japanese mass struggle led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, opened a new chapter in our history of mass struggle.



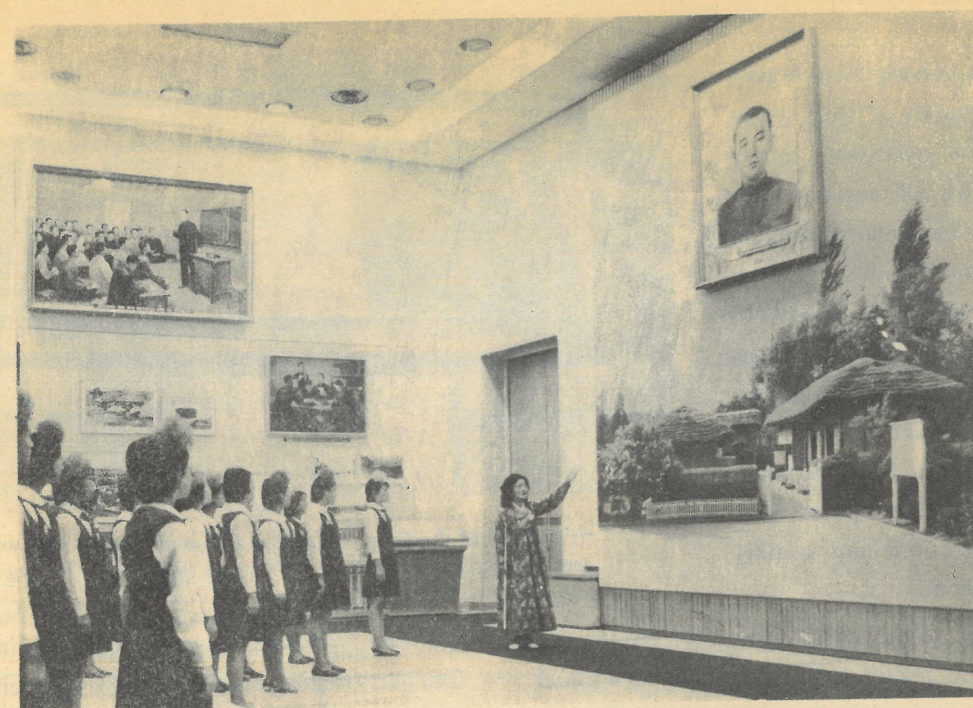
A house where the great leader President Kim Il Sung organized and guided meetings of members of the Down-with-Imperialism Union

At the stirring news of the great leader's revolutionary activities patriotic youth and other people came to Jilin from Korea, Manchuria and Japan to get his guidance.

At first his comrades called the great leader Han Byol (One Star) to express their hope that he would be the bright morning star leading the Korean people to the dawn of liberation. Room No. 6 contains the word and music of the immortal revolutionary paean to the great leader "Star of Korea" written by a revolutionary poet at the time. But later young communists and masses were not satisfied with comparing such a great leader simply to the morning star. So, they renamed him Kim Il Sung, wishing him to be the bright sun of Korea.

The museum keeps the eyewitnesses' reminiscences of the fact that the great leader President Kim Il Sung waged a resolute ideo-theoretical struggle against the wrong stand of the factionalists and nationalists.

At the time the leaders of the nationalists and self-styled Marxists occupied themselves in empty talks instead of organizing and mobilizing the masses of



The schoolgirls listen to the explanation on the early revolutionary activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung

the people for an actual revolutionary struggle.

They refused to make revolution by their own efforts and formed their own factions and tried to make revolution by relying on foreign forces.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung perceived this state of affairs and concluded that he should not make revolution in such a way.

He discovered a great truth that one must go into among the masses and solve one's own problem independently and creatively on one's own responsibility by relying on their strength and authored the immortal Juche idea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The idea of Juche is that the masses of people are the masters of the revolution and construction, that they are the power propelling them. In other words, a person is responsible for, and has the capacity to carve, his own destiny."

With the creation of the great Juche idea the Korean revolution had its correct guiding idea for

the first time and the revolutionary ideology of the working class developed to the highest level.

After his release from prison the great leader called a meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League at Kalun in June 1930. At this meeting he elucidated the principles of the Juche idea and set out the Juche-based line for the Korean revolution. This was a historic event which declared the creation of the Juche idea and the birth of the revolutionary line of Juche to the whole world.

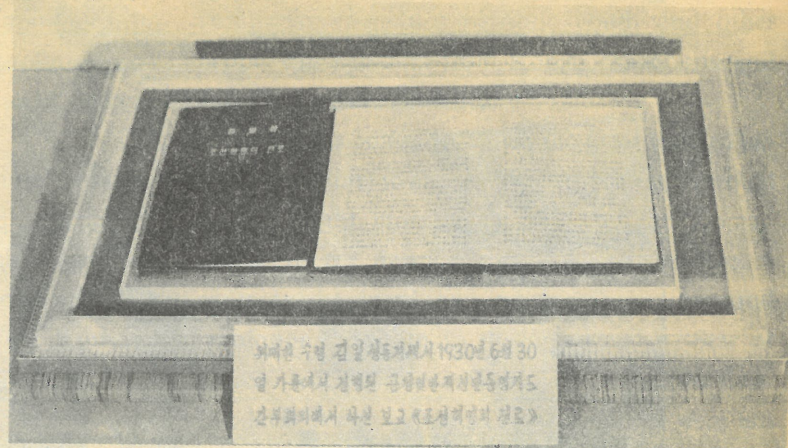
Room No. 7 exhibits a picture of the great leader addressing the meeting and his report to the meeting titled "The Path of the Korean Revolution."

In his report, he, proceeding from the realities of Korea, a colonial, semi-feudal society, defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and put forward the original policy of establishing a people's government, the policy of waging an armed struggle against Japanese

imperialism, relying on our own forces, the policy of forming an anti-Japanese national united front rallying all anti-Japanese forces, including men of religion and conscientious non-comprador capitalists, to say nothing of the workers and peasants, and the policy of founding a party independently not by proclaiming the party centre first but by setting up fully prepared basic party organizations and steadily expanding them.

Inspectors are moved to admiration by the fact that the great leader in his teens advanced such entirely new and original great idea and line and policies which had no precedents in the revolutionary history, thus making a great contribution to the development of the working-class revolutionary theory, the theory on the problem of colonial nation in particular.

After the Kalun meeting a struggle was conducted in real earnest to implement the line and policies set out at the meeting under the wise guidance of the great leader.



"The Path of the Korean Revolution", report delivered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Kalun Meeting

Room No. 7 displays materials showing that the first party organization guided by the Juche idea was formed with young communist hard core in July 1930 and later it mothered local basic party organizations, and that the Korean Revolutionary Army was organized in July 1930 as a measure to prepare for armed struggle and many small armed groups composed of its members went to different places in Korea and Manchuria and conducted bold military and political activities, rousing our people to struggle.

Kim Sun Ryong

Korean Weightlifters Gain Good Results

Korean weightlifters gained good results at the recent Internationsl Junior Friendship Weightlifting Tournament of Socialist Countries held in Poland. 52 kg snatches and third in the total. Pang Se Il finished the runner-up in the 60 kg jerks and snatches and in the total. U Sin Chol placed second in the 56 kg snatches and in the total.

Ryu Jun Sik placed first in the The recent tournament was attended by fine weightlifters from the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba and Mongolia.

Poem

Light of Asia

T.B. Mukherjee (India)

*It is the Juche light
that makes the world bright
removes the dark night
brings the dear dawn
world shines with radiant Juche sun
oh, our Great Leader Kim Il Sung.*

*That sun is still in the sky
that light shines brighter and brighter
it will never fade away.*

*When the sky of Asia was
full of dark dense
crying in despair and
suffering pain immense
a glowing sun with a promise firm
appeared in the Korean sky
to banish darkness, to remove pain
to crown the man and raise him high
to dry the tears of man
to set him free from the chains.*

*It is like a story, like a myth
but it is a reality
that sun with a light eternal
the Great Leader Kim Il Sung
keeps the sky full of light
it is never out of sight
oh, the proud light of Asia
you are the new messiah.*

*Show us way, give us light more and more
enlighten our heart with immortal Juche
and take the world to a new shore
to a new horizon, to a new age.*

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt)

THE ESSENCE OF THE JUCHE IDEA

"The Juche idea is the idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is the idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny."

"The word Juche, widely known to the world today, is a term standing for the idea that the masses of people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also their motive force."

"The masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people. The revolutionary struggle and construction work are undertakings for the good of the masses and must be carried out by the masses themselves as the masters. Only through their own efforts can the working masses overthrow the old society, build a new one, and create a new, flourishing cultured life."

"The revolutionary struggle and the work of construction constitute the struggle of the working masses to enjoy independent and creative lives as true masters of nature and society, freed from all forms of subjugation, and are their task to work out their own destiny."

"The revolution is an undertaking for the masses of people. We work to build socialism and communism so as to provide a life of plenty for all the people. Moreover, the revolution cannot be carried out single-handed; it can only be victorious when the popular masses take an active part in it."

"The working masses are also the driving force behind the revolution and construction. Their strength and wisdom know no limits."

"The masses of working people are able to transform nature and society. It is they who conquer nature and create the material wealth and it is also they who overthrow the old society and build the new."

"The masses of people are the makers of history and the decisive force in the revolution and construction. The success of the revolution and construction depends on how creativeness of the masses of the working people is organized and mobilized."

"All problems are decided not by 'God' or a hero, but by the masses of working people. Only when one depends on the masses and goes among them and rouses them to action can one frustrate the machinations of the imperialists and reactionaries and firmly defend national independence and sovereignty and vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties."

"The revolution can neither be exported nor imported. Foreigners cannot carry out the revolution for us. The people are the masters of the revolution in each country, and the decisive factor of victory in this revolution is the strength of the country itself."

"Our experience shows that if the popular masses stand firmly on the Juche position that one is the master of one's own destiny and one must shape one's own destiny entirely for oneself, and work out boldly the path towards a new life, they are fully capable of building a prosperous and civilized new society in a short time, however backward their country was in the past."



Immortal Juche Idea

Juche-Inspired View on Society and History

A correct understanding of society and history is of great significance for man as a social being in reforming society and developing history in conformity with his independent aspirations and demands.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung established a Juche-inspired view on society and history developed by attaching the greatest importance to the working masses, in order to meet the demands of the Juche age, a new age of history in which they have emerged as masters of the world. Hence, for the first time in the history of human philosophical thinking, he elucidated in a unique way, and comprehensively systematized, the essence and law of socio-historical movement with the masses as its subject, and elevated the working-class's socio-historical outlook to the highest stage.

The Juche-inspired view on society and history, which constitutes the major content of the Juche idea, is the most scientific and revolutionary socio-historical view; it is a great militant banner which leads to victory the struggle of the working masses for social transformation and progress.

The Juche-inspired view on society and history authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is an original socio-historical view developed on a new fundamental principle which attaches centrality to the working masses.

The characteristic features, scientificity and revolutionary nature of any socio-historical view are decided by the principle on which it is based.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The masses of working people are the subject of history and the motive power of social progress."

This theory is the basic theory of the Juche-inspired view on society and history which most correctly expounds the position and role of the masses of working people in society and history.

A socio-historical view should give a scientific elucidation of the essence and law of the socio-historical movement. Therefore, it should first make clear what is the focal point of the social movement and wherein lies the determinant force that propels it.

The working masses who oppose all forms of subjugation and restriction and aspire for social development, assume charge of a progressive historical movement and function as its driving force. In any age or in any society the masses of working people were the subject of history, which was the focal point in all social movements, and they were the motive force of social development which played a decisive role in reforming and developing nature and society.

The Juche-inspired view on society and history established a new Juche-based understanding of the essence and law of socio-historical development.

Proceeding from the basic theory of the new socio-historical view, the great leader gave a fresh clarification that the socio-historical movement is, in essence, the struggle of the working masses for Chajusong.

It is their intrinsic demand to free themselves from all forms of restriction and subordination and live in an independent way as masters of the world and their own destiny.

Through a creative struggle for Chajusong, the working masses develop society and advance his-

tory. All aspects of social progress such as the replacement of an old social system by a new one, the development of social relations and the creation of material and cultural wealth are achieved through the creative struggle of the working masses to realize their independent aspirations and demands. Therefore, human history is a history of the struggle of the working masses to gain Chajusong.

The new elucidation by the great leader of the essence of the socio-historical movement made it possible to establish a new and profound scientific understanding of human history by attaching centrality to the working masses, the subject of historical creation. It enabled the working masses to hold the helm of history firm and revolutionally destroy the cursed old world in keeping with their will and demand and confidently create an independent new world.

In addition, the Juche-inspired view on society and history scientifically expounds the law of socio-historical movement by placing the working masses in the centre.

The essential characteristic of the socio-historical movement is that it is the movement of the subject.

As is made clear by Juche philosophy, the movement of nature has no subject, but the social movement has the subject, and the socio-historical movement is unthinkable apart from the action and role of the subject.

The Juche-inspired view on society and history defines the socio-historical movement as the movement of the subject and gives a profound scientific clarification of the law of this movement of the subject. Hence, it makes it possible to fully expound the inherent law of the socio-historical movement and establish the most accurate understanding of society and history.

The fundamental cause and driving force of the socio-historical movement lie in the independent demand and creative power of the working masses. All socio-historical movements are caused by the aspirations and demands of the working masses, their subject, for an independent life. And they are propelled by their creative power. Accordingly, society develops in such a way that the independent demands of the working masses are met and their

creative activities increase, that is to say, their position and role are continuously enhanced.

Socio-historical development is achieved on the basis of the law according to which social relations and institutions are reformed and changed and the social position and role of the masses rise, as the independent consciousness and creative ability of the masses, the subject, increase and their role is enhanced.

Social development presupposes, first of all, the development of the independent consciousness and creative ability of the masses. The masses keep developing their independent consciousness and creative ability through their practical activities to reform nature and society.

When the politico-ideological ability and creative role of the masses attain definite heights, they demand a new social position and role commensurate with them, and conduct a revolutionary movement to realize such a position and role. This demand can be met only by changing an old social system.

As history shows, despite all sorts of trials and hardships, the masses of working people have kept developing society by enhancing their independent consciousness and creative ability and forcefully waging the struggle to transform nature and society, and have advanced history to the stage where the most progressive system of socialism is set up and they have become the true masters of the state and society.

Through their bloody struggles the working masses freed themselves from slavery and somewhat improved their position in serfdom. They went on fighting to get rid of their subordinate social standing and became free proletarians, though nominally. Finally, they overthrew the exploiting society and enhanced their position by becoming the masters of the state and society, who take hold of power and means of production. This historical fact eloquently proves the correctness of the Juche-based understanding of the law of social development.

While attaching decisive significance to the role played by the working masses in the socio-historical movement, the Juche-inspired view on society and history correctly appreciates the action of objective

conditions.

The socio-historical and geographical conditions inherited from the preceding generations are the major factors that restrict the activities of the working masses. However, they do not submit tamely to given conditions or lower their vital demands accordingly. Instead, they put up new, higher demands, and through the struggle to realize them, they bring about better conditions and constantly advance history.

For many centuries ours had remained a backward colonial semi-feudal country, but it turned into a socialist power with strong industry, advanced agriculture, self-reliant national defences and brilliant national culture; and our Party made sure that agricultural cooperativization won great victory by means of transforming economic forms prior to technical reform though the nation's level of productivity was low. The reality in our country and our Party's historical experience forcefully demonstrate

Phraseology

Mass Line

The mass line is one of the fundamental principles that our Party always maintains in its activities by applying the great Juche idea.

As was taught by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the mass line means faithfully serving the masses of people, going into among them to educate, remould and unite them, gaining strength and wisdom from them and enlisting them in carrying out revolutionary tasks.

The basic demands of the mass line are, first, to love the people and

staunchly struggle for their interests; second, to constantly expand the revolutionary ranks by winning as many people as possible over to the side of the revolution and rallying the broad masses around the Party; and third, to lend an ear to the voices of the masses, learn from them, rely on their strength and bring into full play their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom.

The mass line is the basic guarantee of success in revolution and construction.

the truthfulness and invincible vitality of the Juche-inspired view on society and history that the decisive factor of social development is not the level of productivity but the independent demands of the masses and the internal revolutionary forces of a country. The fundamental change in the basic theory and in the whole content and system of the socio-historical view and the original elucidation of the law of the socio-historical movement with the working masses as the subject, are a great event that brought about a historical change in developing the working-class view on history to a higher stage and forcefully accelerating the masses' cause of Chajusong.

Indeed, the establishment of the Juche-inspired view on society and history is an immortal exploit which will shine in the history of human thought, and it offers a bright lighthouse that illumines the road for the revolutionary people to take in their struggle to create an independent new world.

Since revolution and construction are carried out by people for their own good they can be successful only when all segments of people are rallied closely around the Party and leader and full play is given to their conscious zeal and creative initiative.

Therefore, the revolutionary party must always regard the mass line as the basic principle of its activities in leading revolution and construction.

Noble Revolutionary Sense of Obligation (2)

Our people live worthy lives and preserve and develop their political integrity under the utmost care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in their homeland regained by him, who fought his way through seas of blood and fire. However, he rather regards them as unforgettable people, as his benefactors, who have traversed the rough road of the revolution with him.

At a banquet given by the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK in honour of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, he said these words:

"Ever since I set out on the revolutionary road, I have always been loved and supported by the people. It is entirely because of the utmost love, protection and sincerest help from my comrades and people that I have been able to carry on my revolutionary activities in good health until today when I am 70."

There is an old saying that love always comes from above, not from below. In the past, so also still today, our respected leader takes loving care of revolutionary fighters, all of us people in his benevolent embrace.

The respected leader not only looks after the revolutionists who had fought arms in hand in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the bereaved families of the revolutionary martyrs. He regards it as his obligation to search for and take care of those who had the slightest connections with the struggle and even those who had national conscience and enable them to enjoy worthy lives and develop their political integrity.

Here is the case of Li Jin San.

In June 1946 he received a stirring news that the respected leader was calling him from the homeland. Li Jin San was in a foreign country then. Upon receiving the unexpected news he went straight to Kim Wol Song, one of his old colleagues.

"Glad news has come from the homeland, Wol Song. General Kim Il Sung is asking us to come to the homeland."

"Did he?!" exclaimed Mr. Kim Wol Song, moved beyond measure.

Li Jin San was a patriotic-minded person, but had lived in vain suffering from many hardships caused by the abortive nationalist movement in Korea. In the 1930s he was struck in wonder at the news that the great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and was gaining splendid battle results. However, he had had to spend grievous days because he was arrested and persecuted by Japanese imperialists. Therefore, he had hesitated to return home even though Korea had been liberated. So, upon the call of the respected leader, Li Jin San and his colleague started for the homeland the next day.

Informed of this, the respected leader sent a guide as far as Hoeryong. When they arrived in Pyongyang, he put aside urgent business and got out of his office to welcome the party. He expressed his concern about their health. Li Jin San said that he had done nothing worth mentioning and, as he was old now, he would like to live quietly as a farmer. But the General stressed that there is a lot of work to do, and assigned him to a post which would enable him to contribute to nation-building.

When Li Jin San died having dedicated his life to

the country and the nation, the respected leader was aggrieved beyond description. And he made sure that a public funeral was accorded on the deceased; his coffin was laid in the Ryongwang Pavilion and the memorial service was held on a big scale.

Thanks to the great leader's grateful care emanating from a human sense of obligation, the old man who would have died a dog's death under the sky of an alien land, met his glorious end without any worries or regrets and left his name to his posterity with a clean conscience. His colleagues and all the rest of the participants in the funeral ceremony, not to mention his bereaved family, were choked with hot tears, grateful to the respected leader for his solicitude.

Everybody is deeply touched to hear the story of the trust and love the respected leader bestowed on Kang Yun Bom.

The sense of obligation emerges out of human relations and deepens in life.

Kang Yun Bom attended Changdok School with the respected leader in his boyhood.

In January 1925 the respected leader left Mangyongdae upon hearing the news that his father had been arrested by the Japanese police while carrying out his revolutionary activities. The respected leader arrived at Pyongyang railway station when Kang Yun Bom was there. The latter had covered eight kilometres carrying lunch and a net bag of apples for him. Awfully sorry for their parting, Kang held the future leader's sleeve and pushed an envelope into his pocket.

Having parted with the friend, the future leader sat down on a seat in the train and tore the envelope open to find a letter permeated with comradeship and three *won* in cash. This was quite a large amount of money for Kang's family who were barely eking out their living because of the oppression and exploitation by the aggressors of Japanese imperialism. The money was impregnated with devoted comradeship, indeed. Twenty years had passed since then, but the respected leader had remembered this

throughout all these years since their parting until his reunion with Kang upon the liberation of the homeland.

The respected leader was hugely delighted to meet his friend and hugged him in his arms. He proposed to Kang to begin with work for the benefit of the people and assigned him to the project of building a middle school at Chilgol. After the construction of the school, he appointed Kang as principal and, later, assigned him to the construction of the university.

Moreover, the respected leader volunteered to be Kang's certifier so that he had the honour of being member of the Communist Party. Even after Kang's death during the Fatherland Liberation War the respected leader's lofty sense of obligation remained unchanged.

Once, recollecting Comrade Kang Yun Bom's boyhood and his activities the respected leader referred to revolutionary comradeship and sense of obligation. This is what he said:

"For the first time in my life I felt friendship and comradeship in Yun Bom who helped me. And I keenly realized that of all kinds of love, comradely love is the most invaluable, most precious love...."

"While making revolution I was loved and protected by many comrades, but I cannot forget Yun Bom who gave me sincerest help as a child. Kang Yun Bom was a friend in need. He was my first comrade."

The respected leader met the youngest daughter of Kang Yun Bom. She had become associate doctor and associate professor and taught at a college. He said how nice it would be if her father was still alive and see her now. And he gave her gifts which would be handed down to her descendants.

The solicitude shown by the respected leader to Kang Yun Bom and his children was one of numerous instances. Indeed, his whole life is woven with lofty sense of obligation and love.

The people of the world extol our country as "a paradise where the people live in the embrace of the leader who embodies the utmost love for them". In

fact, our workers, farmers, and working intellectuals live happily under the respected leader's most loving care.

One day in March 1957, during his on-the-spot guidance in Sukchon County, the respected leader unexpectedly proposed to officials concerned to drop in at the village where the late Sin Won Sop had lived. He stopped in front of his house located in Ryongdok Village and sank in profound memory of the deceased.

Sin Won Sop was a plain peasant. He had made acquaintance with him at a national meeting of large-crop-harvesting peasant activists which was held in January 1952 during the Fatherland Liberation War. Present at the meeting the respected leader was hugely gratified over Sin Won Sop's patriotic deed. This peasant, despite the difficult wartime conditions, had reaped plenty of rice using cold-bed seedlings. During a break he called Sin to his side and gave him encouraging words.

Sin Won Sop got a high yield again in 1952 and called on the Supreme Headquarters together with his colleagues in the village to donate a considerable amount of rice to aid the front. At the time the respected leader came out into the yard to meet them. He highly praised them, saying that we would definitely win the war because such peasants as Sin Won Sop were defending our rear. Later on, he addressed a letter of thanks to these peasants.

Afterwards, when Sin Won Sop fell ill, the

respected leader did all he could to ensure every facility for his medical treatment. Sin failed to revive, however. His was an incurable disease.

The respected leader was very sorry for his death, and he praised him as a rural revolutionist.

Many years passed since then, but the respected leader did not forget Sin the ordinary farmer, and visited the house where he had lived.

That day he reminisced Sin and acquainted himself with the living conditions of his bereaved family. Also, he gave specific teaching on building up the village of Ryongdok where he worked to be a people's paradise good to live in.

Seeing off the respected leader the wife of Sin Won Sop said to herself with emotion.

"They say love thins out with the lapse of time. But why do you think so dearly of my dead husband still now, leader? He used to say that he would build up ours into a decent village as you wish, and invite you here some day. How happy and grateful he would be if he knew of what happened today?"

Indeed, however time flows, the respected leader's love and revolutionary sense of obligation for the people does not change. There is no one in the world like our leader who embodies such a lofty sense of obligation for man. All our people without exception enjoy true human life in his boundlessly broad and warm embrace.

O Dok Jun

Korea Holds First Place in Beijing Int'l Marathon Race

Korean marathoner Li Jong Hyong finished first in the 1982 Beijing international marathon race held last September.

Displaying unyielding stamina and high technique that he had acquired in day-to-day

training, he covered the distance of 42.195 kilometres in 2 hours 14 minutes 44 seconds to improve the Beijing international marathon record of 2 hours 15 minutes 20 seconds set by Kiell Erik Stahl of Sweden in 1981.

The race was participated in by more than 180 excellent runners from various countries and regions such as the DPRK, China, the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Canada, France, Britain, Holland, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Sweden, Tanzania, Hongkong and the United States.

THE SAGACIOUS LEADER Loved and Trusted by the People (4)

Muhammad Al Missuri (Syria)

"Our Dear Leader"

All Koreans, men and women, young and old, call Comrade Kim Jong Il "our dear leader".

What a familiar and proud expression!

This verbal expression which one can hear from everyone in all parts of Korea has not come from any decision or proclamation, still less from the fact that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is the son of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

"Our dear leader"—this familiar and proud term of respect which appeals to every heart is indicative of the people's great admiration for the tireless efforts and immortal revolutionary achievements made by Comrade Kim Jong Il for the Party and the revolution and for the country and the people and of their profound love for and unreserved trust in him.

In the history of many nations there have been famous heroes and leaders who won the people's support.

Few of them, however, have been prominent like the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has ardent loyalty to the leader of revolution, superb revolutionary theory, gifted art of leadership and boundless love for the people and has performed distinguished services to the Party and the revolution in so short a time.

Sacred marks of dear Comrade

Kim Jong Il's devoted service to the country and the people are imprinted on the soil of Korea—from Mt. Paekdu, the holy mountain of revolution on the northern tip, to the villages near the demarcation line in the south, from Mt. Wangjae on the Tuman River to the Hwanghae Iron Works where the signal fire of over-all automation flared up and to a maize field in Kangwon Province, from the modern Changgwang Street and the brightly-lit Maternity Hospital to the home of an ordinary worker in the northern industrial district, from a small port on the west coast to an ocean-going trade ship.

For this very reason, he has long been trusted unreservedly and held in boundless respect by the entire membership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people and has built up unchallengeable authority and prestige.

Here is a vibrant song sung by the Korean people:

*Born of the spirit of Mt. Paekdu
sacred,
You, the sunlight and the guide,
have risen in Korea.
Raising aloft the red banner of
revolution,
You add lustre to our land of Juche.
Oh, our dear leader,
Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong Il!*

*The great leader's noble idea
blossoms out
Over this land through your grateful*

*favour.
You are among us people at all times,
Giving us lasting happiness.
Oh, our dear leader,
Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong Il!*

*Holding high the banner of
Kimilsungism,
You lead us to glory as the standard-
bearer of revolution.
Illumining the course of our epoch
with your superb intelligence,
You lead us towards the dawn of
communism.*

*Oh, our dear leader,
Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong Il!*

Today, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is inseparable from the Korean revolution and the Korean people, forming an organic whole with them.

The familiar and proud expression "our dear leader" has found its place in the hearts of the Korean people who became highly aware of the greatness and sagacity of the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il through the years of their life experience. It implies their unanimous expectations and conviction that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il alone is capable of carrying forward to completion the glorious cause of Kimilsungism, which was pioneered and is led by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

There is no doubt that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il will meet the expectations and desire of the people with credit.

On Lake Unbong



The Amnok River which meanders along the northern edge of Chunggang County flows into an oceanic lake at Changsong-ri of this county. This is Lake Unbong. The vast artificial lake is renowned as a dependable power industry centre and log-supplying centre on the midstream of the Amnok River.

At the Changsong-ri wharf we were lucky enough to embark on a speedboat which was getting ready to leave with mail bags.

"If you want to see Lake Unbong, you should begin with the dam of the power station," suggested the skipper.

As the boat sped like an arrow over the rippling water surface, our eyes were glued to the ever-changing sublime scenery on the bank.

The boat flew some 40 kilometres in a breath and reached the dam. We first climbed up a dizzy height to the top of the dam where large cranes were set up. We looked at the water's edge to find the lower part of the elegant mountains submerged in the water. Queer-looking rocks and

precipitous cliffs afforded a scroll of picture, reflected on the surface of the lake. At the harbour far away from the dam were anchored a number of passenger and cargo boats, and immediately down below the dam were rafts of huge logs ready to depart.

"The building of this dam brought about a switchover in using the waters of the Amnok River," said the chief engineer of the Unbong Landing Station and in a proud tone of voice, related to the epoch-making change that had taken place in the land of Unbong.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We have rich power resources, particularly hydroelectric power."

Joined in by many swiftly flowing tributaries, the Amnok River has a great abundance of power resources. Before liberation, however, nobody dared to harness this great river. For many centuries it had been left to flow down to no purpose. It is in our age that the river was harnessed under the great leader's far-reaching plan for the transform-

ation of nature. With many dams constructed at different places on it, the 800 kilometre-long river has been used as a valuable power resource and for irrigation, transport and fishing. On Lake Unbong was built a power station with a generating capacity of several hundred thousand kilowatts.

"Look over there," said the chief engineer. "Another tugboat is towing in a raft."

A tugboat was sailing in the direction of the dam followed by a raft which seemed to be over a kilometre long. We were told that such a boat tows in 1,500-2,000 cubic metres of logs at a time.

Lake Unbong which stretches over both Chasong and Chunggang Counties of Chagang Province is used as such a valuable navigation route. Particularly, all the logs produced at the lumber centres in our country's northern inland, such as Samsu, Rangrim, Hwapyong and Chunggang, are transported through this route, and the quantity is reported to amount to several hundred thousand cubic

metres a year.

A number of cranes were carrying bunches of logs over the dam directly onto a waiting train.

The Unbong workers' settlement was seen down below the dam like a palm of one's hand. As the power station was constructed, Unbong turned into a cozy mountain town linked up by railway with the city of Manpo. Enterprises such as the Unbong Landing Station and water transport station were built along with an alcohol factory, a wooden fibre and board factory and other factories which use wood as raw material. In addition, a residential district came into being in which are concentrated dwelling houses, local industry factories, commercial and other service facilities, and educational and cultural establishments.

It is really surprising that

before the power station was constructed this place was a desolate mountain village where one could only hear the forlorn sound of the water hurrying down the rapids.

Having looked round the dam, we sailed towards the upper reaches of the river by a passenger boat of the water transport station bound to Chunggang. On board the boat were girl students of the Yonpung Senior Middle School in Chasong County who were on their way home after spending pleasant days at the Changjasan Children's Union Camp, a historical site associated with the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. Their merry songs sung to an accordion swallowed up the quiet purr of the boat's engine and echoed over to the brink of the lake.

Aboard the boat we were also greeted by the chairman of the

Yonpung Cooperative Farm, who boasted of his farm famous for its honey, though all farms in this part of the country reap bumper crops every year. The thick forest on Lake Unbong is an excellent honey-producing zone where various kinds of flowers bloom from spring to autumn.

The Changsong and Tosong Cooperative Farms in Chunggang County and the Yonpung Cooperative Farm in Chasong County located on the lake are said to produce respectively 20-30 tons of honey and large quantities of royal jelly annually. Chasong County is the nation's renowned honey producer second only to Hwapyong.

After an hour or so the boat anchored at the wharf in Songam-ri where the Chasong County Fishing Station is situated. Here we got on board a fishing boat of



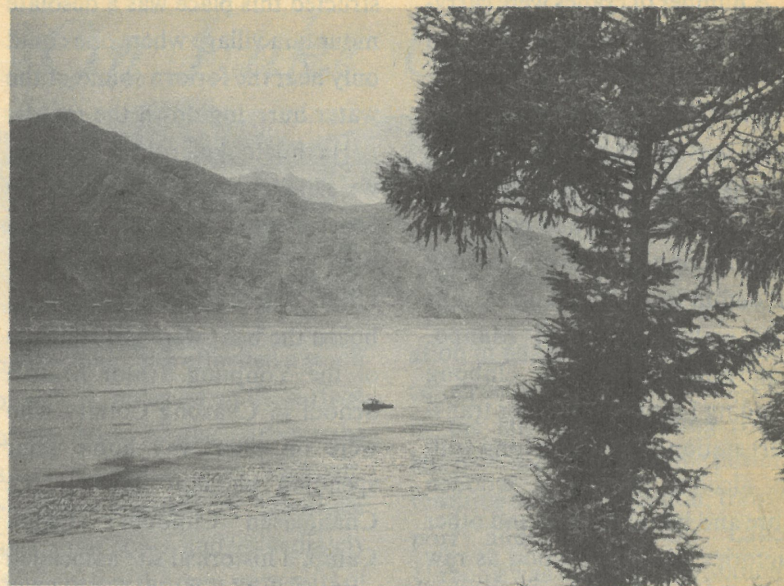
Lake Unbong affords a good navigation route

the station and spent a pleasant time with the fishermen engaged in the work. According to them, since the emergence of Lake Unbong, the kinds of rare fish have increased. Some of them had never been seen in the area before. The fishermen catch plenty of fish in the lake every year by diverse methods. Carps, mandarin fishes and catfishes are the specialties of this place.

On the bank of Lake Unbong, besides this specialized fishing station, every farm has its own fishing sub-team, which catches a lot of fish and supplies them to its farmers as well as workers' settlements.

"Those who visit our place are served carp soup like this before chicken," said one of the fishermen while sharing appetizing lunch with us.

Wayfarers seldom passed through this part of the country before. The waters of the Amnok



Rafts flow down endlessly

River would mirror the miserable figures of the burn tillers worn out by backbreaking toil. But everything has been transformed beyond recognition in this remote mountainous area, which is now a paradise abundant in everything.

The blue wavelets of Lake Unbong, the people's everlasting asset, dance and break against the bank as if singing of the warm love of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung.

Kwon O Sik

Five New Colleges

Five new colleges opened in our country.

They are the Sinuiju Light Industry College, the Taegwan Industry College, the Chongjin Shipping Industry College, the Chonnae Industry College and the Ryongsong Food Industry College.

The Sinuiju Light Industry College was set up according to our Party's plan to steadily raise the material and cultural standards of

our people in compliance with the needs of the developing realities. This college will train capable technicians in the fields of food, textile and chemical daily necessities industries and machine industry for light industry.

The Taegwan Industry College, the Chongjin Shipping Industry College, the Chonnae Industry College and the Ryongsong Food Industry College were established according to our Party's policy to develop the study-while-working

system of higher education and increase higher educational institutions so as to realize the intellectualization of the whole society.

These colleges will enroll young workers who have received universal 11-year compulsory education and train technicians and management personnel of factories in the fields of machine, shipping, silicate and food industries.

There appeared also a college on TV and factory higher specialized schools.

Serial



Modern History of Korea (25)

2. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a national-liberation war, a revolutionary war organized and waged under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea. It was a glorious struggle that demonstrated the revolutionary stamina of the Korean communists and people to the whole world and upheld the dignity and honour of the Korean nation.

Very arduous was the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a guerrilla warfare fought for 15 long years in the absence of a state rear against the regular armed forces millions strong. It was indeed an arduous, protracted revolutionary war rarely to be seen in world history.

Nevertheless, the anti-Japanese armed struggle at last won a final victory, getting over all sorts of difficulties and ordeals.

Then, what were the factors in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle? What historic status and significance did this struggle have?

Factors in Victory of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was ascribable only to the sagacious guidance of the respected leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung, a gifted revolutionary, great thinker and theoretician, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and outstanding military strategist. All the factors in victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle could be formed just by his ingenious organization and guidance.

The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was, first of all, a brilliant victory of his great Juche idea and the Juche-oriented revolutionary line.

The Juche idea authored by him was an invincible revolutionary banner that greatly inspired the communists and popular masses to the anti-Japanese struggle; it was an ideological and theoretical weapon for a most correct solution of all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle.

On the basis of his Juche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines and policies such as the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the policy of founding a Communist Party, the line of establishing a people's revolutionary government, the policy of building up revolutionary mass organizations, and the line of united front. By carrying them through, he led to a brilliant victory the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly armed the men of the KPRA and the people with the Juche idea and the Juche-oriented revolutionary

lines and aroused them to the struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism and sectarianism. And he led them to thoroughly establish Juche in the revolution and solve all problems independently and creatively.

The Juche idea induced the KPRA men and the popular masses to give full play to the anti-imperialist revolutionary sentiments, the spirit of uncompromising struggle against the enemy, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance characterized by the solution of all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle by one's own effort, the firm faith in the victory of the revolution and the indomitable fighting spirit.

The KPRA men educated in the Juche idea were never disheartened even in any complicated and difficult situation, fought with an ardent wish, "Fight the enemy to the seventh life!" Their hearts were always overflowing with revolutionary optimism.

They fully displayed a lofty revolutionary spirit, the spirit of devoting their all unhesitatingly to the revolution.

As they were firmly equipped with the great Juche idea and the Juche-oriented communist revolutionary spirit, the KPRA could demonstrate indestructible might in struggle and win a historic victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle could be possible thanks to the identity of thought and will and revolutionary unity of the revolutionary ranks with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the pivot.

The steel-strong unity of thinking and will and revolutionary cohesion of the revolutionary ranks could be achieved because the revolutionary thought and theories of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were correct and great and his guidance was sagacious. And nothing could break that unity and cohesion.

The KPRA men infinitely believed in him and revered him. They regarded it as their loftiest duty to safeguard and defend the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically at the cost of their lives. They lived and fought as he taught, without yielding even when they were left alone in

primeval forests, put in the enemy's jail or brought to the scaffold.

As the KPRA was based on such iron-like unity of ideology and will, the warm revolutionary comradeship and the traits of unity between men and officers prevailed and the revolutionary cohesion was firmly ensured within its ranks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A lofty spirit of revolutionary comradeship always prevailed among the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Although the anti-Japanese armed struggle was of an unprecedented arduous nature, the anti-Japanese guerrillas were able valorously to overcome all difficulties and trials and win a shining victory, because they fought in firm unity, with one ideology and will, giving full play to their communist spirit of revolutionary comradeship." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 399.)

Within its ranks the men and officers of the KPRA were more harmonious than among their own brothers and the superiors and the inferiors were firmly united with one mind and purpose and shared their fate, joys and sorrows. Soldiers of the KPRA defended their commanders at the cost of their lives and the latter educated, took warm care of their men and became an example for them in performing heroic exploits.

The KPRA men were all revolutionary comrades infinitely faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They valued and loved each other from their hearts. As they were united by truly revolutionary comradeship, they showed no tolerance for defects found among their comrades and criticized them in time to correct them. So, a firm principled unity prevailed within their ranks.

Because they were in firm unity with a singleness of mind and purpose, they could successfully overcome so many unimaginable difficulties and trials and at last emerge victorious.

The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the brilliant victory of the superb military strategy and guerrilla tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On the basis of the Juche idea, he trained the KPRA to be the revolutionary armed force fully prepared not only politically and ideologically but

also in military technique.

He set forth the correct strategic and tactical policies at each stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and created new tactical principle and methods of guerrilla warfare and developed and enriched them.

By thoroughly carrying through his correct military strategic policies the KPRA could firmly take the initiative in the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. By skilfully applying original, ingenious and multifarious guerrilla tactics created by him, it could win victory at each battle fought with the incomparably superior enemy.

As the KPRA was armed with the original military art created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as well as the politico-ideological superiority, it could prevail over the enemy by tactical superiority in the 15-year-long anti-Japanese war and achieve the historic cause of national liberation.

The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was also attributable to the close kindred ties between the KPRA and the popular masses which were based on the revolutionary mass line, the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He said:

"The anti-Japanese guerrillas were able to wage a guerrilla struggle over a period of 15 years even though they did not have state power, because they fought for the people and enjoyed the active support and backing of the people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 67.)

He impressed on the men of the KPRA that strengthening kindred ties with the masses of the people was a basic guarantee for the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He himself offered examples of the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work and led his men to give full play to the beautiful trait of unity between the military and the people.

True to his teaching that **"Guerrilla cannot live without people as fish cannot live without water,"** the KPRA men most valued the interests of the people anywhere and at any time and fought at the cost of their lives for the good of the people. That was why

they could enjoy the active support and love of the people. The people with all their might supported and encouraged the KPRA both materially and spiritually in spite of the cruel suppression by the Japanese imperialists. Therefore, no big-scale enveloping attack and vicious containment policy of the enemy could defeat the KPRA bound by close kindred ties with the people.

The KPRA won victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle while strengthening internationalist solidarity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The anti-Japanese guerrillas belonged from the outset to one and the same family of communists. The guerrillas upheld the idea of Marx: 'Workers of the whole world, unite!' and firmly armed themselves with the idea of proletarian internationalism." (*Ibid.*, p. 71.)

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people was an important link in the chain of the international communist movement and the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world. It was carried out in close relation with the international revolutionary forces, the revolutionary forces of neighbouring countries in particular.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first to set forth the original line of international anti-imperialist united front. He brought into reality a joint struggle and a united front with the communists and broad anti-Japanese forces of China over the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The KPRA always upheld the slogan "Defend the Soviet Union with arms!" put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Historic Significance of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was truly of great historic significance in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

Its historic significance lies, firstly, in the fact that it developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation

movement in Korea to the highest stage and successfully accomplished the historic cause of national liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of the communists raised the Korean people's national-liberation struggle and communist movement to new heights." (*The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times*, Eng. ed., p. 282.)

In view of both its guiding idea and form of struggle, the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the highest stage of national-liberation struggle.

This struggle was a revolutionary struggle which was organized and waged on the basis of the great Juche idea and the Juche-oriented revolutionary line which embodied it and fully demonstrated the validity and invincible vitality of the above idea and line. This bespeaks that in view of its ideological content the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the highest level of national-liberation struggle.

Moreover, in the light of its form of struggle this struggle was the highest form of struggle in which the revolutionary armed forces were set up against the counterrevolutionary armed forces, the aggressive imperialist armed forces. This struggle was the most conscious and organized violent struggle and the highest form of struggle capable of defeating the superior enemy.

This anti-Japanese armed struggle definitely formed the main force of the national-liberation movement in Korea. It dealt a decisive blow at the Japanese imperialists and, at the same time, gave a great impetus to all types of anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses, thus developing the general revolutionary struggle of the Korean people to a new high. As a result, it could defeat the Japanese imperialists and successfully accomplish the historic cause of national liberation.

Secondly, its historic significance is that it built up a powerful internal force capable of vigorously pushing ahead with the Korean revolution in the future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In former days, we communists formed armed

units to carry on the revolution by our own efforts, and fought the Japanese imperialists. In the course of this struggle, we constantly expanded the revolutionary ranks and, after liberation, with them as assets, we could found the Party and correctly lead our country's revolution." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 97-98)

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the broad masses of the people came to have deeper reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarding him as the sun of the nation, and were firmly rallied around him. Accordingly, the internal forces of the Korean revolution were firmly built up.

In the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were formed the powerful ranks of the Juche-type communist revolutionaries led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through the practice of the anti-Japanese armed struggle it was substantiated that the communists alone could be the leading force in the struggle for the independence and prosperity of the country and the development of the revolution. Through this struggle the communist ranks were expanded and strengthened, a wealth of experience in struggle accumulated, and furthermore, they came to have even their own powerful armed force. As a result, the communist force led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung became a strong force that no other political force could match; it came to have the ability to lead the popular masses most excellently.

What is more, in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement the working-class leadership in the revolution was firmly guaranteed, the worker-peasant alliance strengthened and, on this basis, the broad anti-imperialist patriotic forces of all strata united.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement dealt a fatal blow at the stooges of Japanese imperialism and all other reactionary forces and completely isolated them from the masses.

Thanks to the full preparation of the internal revolutionary forces led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the course of the anti-

Japanese armed struggle, the Korean people could achieve the cause of national liberation, overcoming all sorts of hardships and trials and energetically carry forward the revolution thereafter.

Thirdly, the historic significance of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is that through this struggle a firm organizational and ideological foundation was laid for founding a Communist Party in Korea and that the most glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean people were established.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"In the course of the long, arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the Juche idea was founded, developed and enriched and the ideological system of Juche was established in the Korean communist movement. Through this struggle numerous hard-core communists developed; the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in ideology and purpose were realized; immortal revolutionary achievements and rich and valuable fighting experience were gained; and revolutionary methods and a popular style of work were created. As a result, the organizational and ideological basis was laid for establishing a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party and our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions were built up." (*The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times*, Eng. ed., pp. 283-284.)

Drawing on the experience and lesson of the early communist movement in Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated a correct policy for the founding of a Communist Party and energetically pushed ahead with the preparatory work for it in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement and laid a solid organizational and ideological groundwork for it.

Amid the intense flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, a great number of communists of Juche type were trained and a stout organizational kernel force for the founding of the party established. As a result of relentless anti-factional struggle, factionalism was overcome in the Korean communist movement and the unity and cohesion of the broad communist ranks rallied around the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was de-

finitely achieved. With the creation of the Juche idea, the only correct guiding idea, and the formulation of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line and the revolutionary programme by him the ideological and theoretical preparations for the founding of the party were fully made. A solid mass foundation was also laid for the Korean revolution and for the founding of the party and its activity through the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

In this way, the firm organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of the party was laid, with the result that even under the complicated circumstances following liberation the Communist Party could be founded on a solid foundation without delay, shortly become the party in power, lead the struggle for social transformation successfully and quickly grow into a powerful mass-based party.

In the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were also established the glorious revolutionary traditions which the Workers' Party of Korea and people should inherit and uphold for ever.

These glorious revolutionary traditions are characterized by the thorough embodiment of the immortal Juche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are very priceless revolutionary traditions whose main content is: 1) the Juche ideological system; 2) the lofty revolutionary exploits and experience in struggle gained in the course of hewing out a new road of the revolution on the Juche standpoint; and 3) the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work established in the course of the correct implementation of the mass line in keeping with the requirements of the Juche idea.

The revolutionary traditions contain the revolutionary principle and methods and very rich and many-sided experience of struggle, which the communists and revolutionary people should uphold at any time and in any place.

The glorious revolutionary traditions have become the firm historical root of the WPK and the Korean revolution and the valuable revolutionary assets of the Korean people. Since the WPK and the

Korean people inherited the great revolutionary traditions, they have been able to vigorously push forward the revolution and construction and achieve world-startling brilliant successes even under the very complicated and arduous circumstances in which they were in direct confrontation with the US imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction.

Fourthly, the anti-Japanese armed struggle was of great international significance.

Its international significance lies, above all, in that it opened a new path of the revolution waged under the banner of Juche.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle clearly showed that no force could block the road ahead of the people who under the revolutionary banner of Juche held their destiny in their own hands and rose up to carve it out by their own efforts.

Its international significance also lies in the fact that this struggle furnished an example of trail blazer in the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement and played a great role in starting the imperialist colonial system disintegrating.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people was a great revolutionary war that for the first time led the national-liberation struggle in the imperialists' monopoly colonies to victory. This gave and is giving a strong encouragement to the world's oppressed people.

A document entitled "The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Organized and Waged under the Personal Guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung" was adopted at the Havana Congress of Culture held in Cuba in 1968. The congress decided to take it as the strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle which defeated

the Japanese imperialists, the Asian "shock-troop" of international fascism, greatly contributed to saving mankind from the danger of fascist enslavement and played an important role in giving beginning to the collapse of the imperialist colonial system.

Its international significance also lies in the fact that it offered a living example of proletarian internationalism and helped greatly strengthen and consolidate the international revolutionary forces.

Through the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Korean communists helped the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people with their blood and safeguarded with arms the Soviet Union which was building socialism single-handed in the encirclement of capitalism.

Another international significance is that in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were obtained very valuable ideological and theoretical assets and experience in practical struggle for the oppressed and exploited people to apply in their liberation struggle.

The Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the Juche-oriented revolutionary line, and his rich, many-sided original theories including those on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the armed struggle based on the guerrilla warfare and the anti-imperialist national united front, indeed, form an outstanding contribution to the development of the theories on revolution in general and especially the theories of the colonial national-liberation revolution. These great theories and the experience gained in the struggle to implement them constitute the priceless common assets of the working class and the revolutionary people of the world.

(The End)

"Speed of the 80s"

Brilliant Year

To steadily advance by leaps and bounds towards greater victories is the proud spirit of our people in this age.

Our people set themselves a great goal and steadily effect changes, create and advance towards a brighter future. They look back with high pride on the path they have taken.

Our people are adding another immortal page of 1982 to the brilliant chronicle of the Korean revolution carried out under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The year 1982 is a glorious year when our people were boundlessly pleased to celebrate as a grand national political festival the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung whom they had for the first time in several thousand years.

How many stirring events adorned this year!

The Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph to immortalize the revolutionary exploits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung rose in our capital city as grand monuments of our age and glorified this significant year.

This was a proud year when our people laid a solid groundwork for a great leap forward towards the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year

Plan and the successful attainment of the ten grand long-term objectives of socialist economic construction on the general march to execute the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said in his New Year Address for 1982:

"This year we should bring about a new, great upswing in all fields of the revolution and construction, so that a remarkable progress is made in the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea and this meaningful year becomes most brilliant in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle."

The workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works headed the proud general march this year according to the appeal of the Party and the leader.

"Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing!"

The fierce flames of this new onward movement, a struggle to create the "speed of the 80s", kindled at the Kim Chaek Iron Works in hearty response to the militant call of the Party, marked an august prelude to a great leap forward in all spheres of socialist construction.

Our most important task this year in socialist economic construction was to carry out vigor-

ously the grand projects for the transformation of nature.

Our heroic construction workers and their aiders performed really amazing exploits in carrying out four nature-remaking projects—the reclamation of tideland, finding new lands and the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station. They were true to the decision of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK.

The Nampo Lock Gate builders constructed dikes some ten kilometres long in the raging sea. They worked audaciously in a big way and greatly increased the dam building speed.

Thus they built the main dam 3,000 metres long and the structures for the temporary dam was at the finishing stage.

The construction project of the Taechon Power Station which will be the largest hydroelectric power station in Korea is really tremendous in its scale, structure and covering area.

But the construction workers pushed forward the building of the temporary dam, the main link of the project, overcoming difficulties in combat with nature in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort like unassuming heroes.

Great progress was made in the reclamation of tideland aimed at enlarging our national territory

and bringing about a radical change in grain production.

The builders of the North Pyongan Provincial Tideland Reclamation Enterprise carried out big blasts of 400,000 cubic metres and 2,700,000 cubic metres one after another, with a high goal of reclaiming 10,000 hectares of tideland this year. A breakthrough for big scale projects was made at all tideland reclamation sites on Ryongma Island, South Hwanghae Province, and in South Pyongan Province and other west coast areas of our country.

All the Party, country and people powerfully supported grand nature-remaking projects to turn our country into a people's paradise more beautiful and better to live in.

Tens of thousands of young people volunteered in the building of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station and the reclamation of tideland, and they are devoting their vigor and wisdom.

Engineering, building-materials and metal industries and all other branches of the national economy gave priority to production of cement, steel and other materials, machines and equipment needed for nature-remaking projects.

A vigorous struggle was waged this year in all branches of the national economy to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) ahead of schedule.

A mass technical innovation movement was dynamically conducted in all branches and units of the national economy, and production was normalized at a high level and state plans, daily,

monthly and quarterly, were fulfilled without fail in all indices.

Great achievements were made in the development of the chemical industry which is of great import in rapidly developing agriculture and raising the people's living standard. In the chemical industry this year production establishments were reconstructed or expanded while making maximum use of the production capacity already created and a new change took place in the production of chemical fibres and fertilizers, plastics and other chemical goods. In particular, hundreds of medium and small chemical factories appeared at different places of the country so as to boost the production of various auxiliary raw materials, chemical drugs, paints and other chemical goods.

This year we directed great efforts to the metal industry. The flames of struggle to create the "speed of the 80s", a new marching speed, flared up first at the Kim Chaek Iron Works which initiated this movement and then at all other ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical centres. The Kangson Steel Complex, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Chongjin Steel Works, the September Iron Works, the Nampo Refinery and other metal industry centres boosted their daily production 1.2-2.3 times through the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s". As a result, the increasing demands for iron, steel and nonferrous metal were satisfied so as to rapidly develop different branches of the national economy.

Great progress was made in the mining industry, too. Efforts were

concentrated on large and promising iron-ore mines such as the Musan, Unryul, Tokhyon and Chaeryong Mines to give definite priority to the production of minerals. The Anju District Coal Mining Complex mightily promoted the expansion project to create a capacity so as to produce 70-100 million tons of coal a year in the future, while continuously augmenting its coal output. All other coal mines throughout the country multiplied their output.

The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Hamhung at the end of August this year was of weighty significance in the development of our national economy. At this historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting the great leader President Kim Il Sung set out a highly important task of attaining ahead of time the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, one of the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, and of introducing press and stamp-forging methods and making a revolution in welding and insulated material production in the engineering industry.

Our working class started a vigorous march to execute the decision of the Hamhung Plenary Meeting on hitting the production target of one million tons of nonferrous metals in a few years and attaining the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals by 1988.

Nonferrous metal mines with rich deposits and favourable conditions in the Komdok, Tanchon and other districts briskly conducted capital construction and

brought about an unprecedented leap forward in their production.

Machine factories across the country widely introduced press and stamp-forging methods and new welding methods in production and turned out more and better insulated materials so as to markedly improve the quality of electric machines.

This year, too, the great leader President Kim Il Sung set it as one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction to raise the people's living standard steadily.

This year our agricultural working people effected a new change in grain production by thoroughly implementing the farming-first policy through a struggle to create the "speed of the 80s". Thanks to the perfect irrigation system established in our country we could reap a rich harvest this year, too, despite unprecedented drought. Many cooperative farms in plain areas produced 0.5-1 ton more of rice than last year per hectare. There was the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in our capital city of Pyongyang early in September this year. This was another convincing demonstration of brilliant successes attained by our agriculture.

Achievements in the fishing industry were of great import in raising our people's living standard this year. Our brave fishermen caught 10,000-30,000 tons of fish a day in winter fishing oper-

ations. This means that they caught over 300,000 tons more of fish than in the corresponding period of last year.

In the field of light industry we increased the production of consumer goods considerably by making effective use of the existing economic foundations.

Dwellings and cultural and welfare establishments were built in large numbers in towns and villages this year. The Ice Rink and the Chongryu Restaurant were completed at the end of last year, and this year the Grand People's Study House, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair and other grand monumental creations rose. The first-stage project of the Munsu Street was wound up successfully in the capital and thousands of families moved into modern apartment houses, and towns and villages in the country changed greatly.

By making proud achievements on all fronts of socialist construction this year our people erected a brilliant milestone on the road to the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Our people look back in deep emotion on this year of great leap forward in creation and construction. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, upholding the lofty plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, energetically guided us to plan boldly and develop work in a big way on all fronts of socialist construction. This year's brilliant achievements in economic construction and las-

ting monumental creations which rose on this land are entirely due to the wise guidance and loving care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Indeed, our working class and people could glorify 1982 with proud victories because they worked hard under the wise and seasoned guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, holding aloft the banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

They, out in the struggle to create a new marching speed, the "speed of the 80s," will exalt the honour of Juche Korea and demonstrate her mettle to the whole world through meaningful events in the new year, too.

Kwon O Sik



Komdok and Tanchon Areas— Promising Nonferrous Metal Production Centre

Korea plans to hit the production target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals by 1988. The great leader President Kim Il Sung proposed this grand plan at the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and advanced the task of concentrating efforts first on the areas of Komdok and Tanchon so as to carry out the plan.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should extensively rebuild and enlarge existing mines including the Komdok Mine, a leading nonferrous metal production centre in our country, and develop many new mines to rapidly increase the production of various nonferrous metal ores."

The Komdok Mine (the Komdok Mining Complex) with an inexhaustible deposit of high-grade nonferrous minerals is a leading nonferrous ore production centre in Korea.

A large smeltery is under construction in the district of Tanchon, which is developing to

be a great centre where nonferrous ores are mined and processed.

Today the Komdok and Tanchon areas are performing a big part in attaining the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. This owes to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dynamic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Main Link Grasped Instantly

In the days of nation-building immediately following liberation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung showed the clear-cut orientation and ways and means of developing the promising Komdok Mine in a big way.

During the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), the great leader took specific measures to ensure the wartime production of ores at the mine and increase the production after the war

with a view to the future.

Amidst the gunfire of the war a group was organized and sent to prospect the mine, and a large ore-dressing plant was built there in the valley of Komdok in that hard year of 1952.

It was in 1961 when the Komdok Mine began to develop by leaps and bounds. On April 5 that year the great leader President Kim Il Sung crossed rugged ridges of Mt. Machon and visited the mine. The great leader looked round the pit faces, the miners' dwellings and hostels and shops. And he met the miners and sat knee to knee with them discussing deep into night how to develop the mine. He first urged them to let him know whatever headaches they had in their work. A mine official said frankly that because of the great distance of the pit faces and the shortage of compressed air, the rock drills could not work to capacity.

The great leader said that in order to boost the production of the mine, it was essential to step up a high-speed tunnelling move-

ment at each pit, so as to keep tunnelling definitely ahead of ore excavation. And he clearly pointed out that to this end it was imperative to install many compressors not outside the pit but inside, near the faces, and feed rock drills with highly compressed air.

He went on to say that just as gunners shift the emplacements of their artillery when footmen advance, so they should bring compressors down to the faces as they move deeper, and conduct the high-speed tunnelling movement. His words gave them a recipe for ceaseless innovations that followed. All the officials and miners present at the meeting could not but admire at the uncommon intelligence and insight of the great leader.

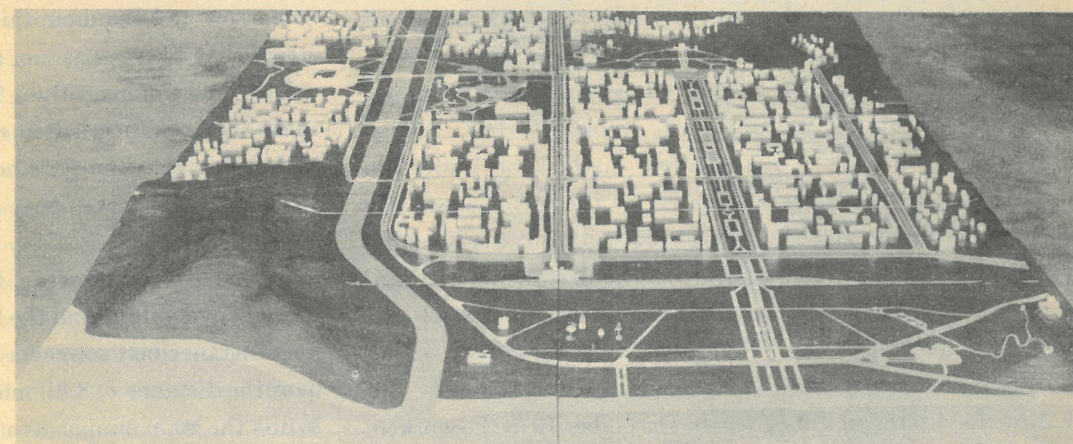
His proposal to install compressors down at the pit brought about a turning point in the

development of Korea's mining industry. Until then everybody had taken it for granted to install compressors outside the pit and expand the pipes to the face irrespective of the distance. The great leader instantly grasped and unravelled the knotty problem, which able experts and veteran miners had failed to solve. He noted that they should search out both high and low-grade ores and excavate and remove them in large quantities, thereby developing the Komdok Mine into a great modern centre of nonferrous metal production.

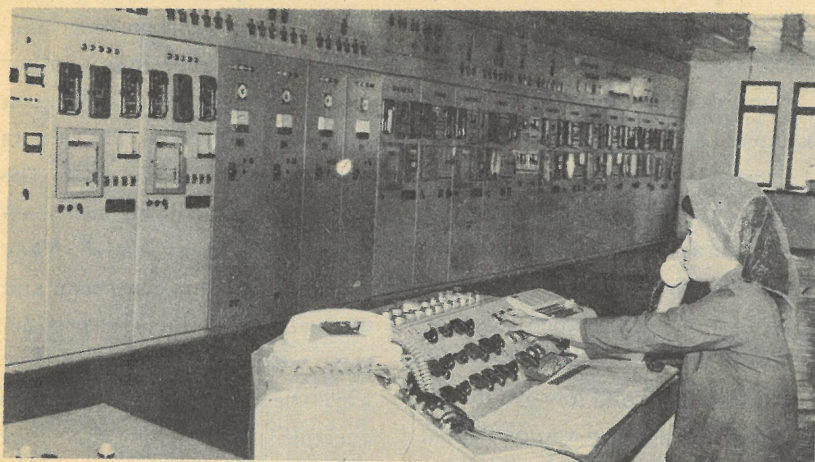
The great leader named the valley Gold Valley because it abounds in gold, silver and other precious metals. He picked out a site for a new ore-dressing plant. He also indicated in detail the immediate and future production goals of the mine, and explained the ways to hit them.

A few days after his visit, the great leader sent to the mine compressors and many other kinds of equipment, and even scores of milch cows. The miners were encouraged by the firsthand instructions and deep care of the great leader. They demonstrated mass heroism and worked hard to increase production, with the result that they were the first in the country to overfulfil the plan for 1961—four months ahead of schedule. Therefore, they won the honourable title of "top honour student in production" from the great leader. He always remembered the miners of Gold Valley; he took unrelenting care of them and zealously helped them to lead the nation in the mining industry.

"Top honour student in production" expresses the great leader's implicit confidence in



The model of the town of Sindanchon



Unified control room

the workers of the Komdok Mine. They have upheld this honourable title at all times. Today the mine puts out as much ore as in 1946 in three days and produces 6.2 times as much minerals as in 1961.

Proud Changes in Gold Valley

The great leader's plan to build up the Komdok Mine into a dependable nonferrous metal production centre was brought into full flower by the sagacious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In July 1975 when the whole nation was on the run to celebrate the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea as a great festival of victors, the dear leader visited the Komdok Mine for firsthand guidance just as the great leader had done fourteen years before. He

went so far as to inspect pit faces thousands of feet underground.

The dear leader promptly accepted the great leader's plan to promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions through a new nationwide movement. He had long conceived the ways and means of carrying out this plan through the workers of the Komdok Mine.

The dear leader sets an example at a place and generalizes it elsewhere, so as to bring about an incessant upswing in the revolutionary movement. He perfectly embodies the Juche-inspired method of leadership created by the great leader. He decided to pick out the Komdok Mine as the first model and kindled the great flames of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement there.

In December 1975 the workers of the Komdok Mine rose up in this movement, thus starting the

grand general advance. The flames of the movement enveloped all parts of the country. Another brilliant page was thus added to the history of the mine.

Upholding the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the glorious land of Komdok has vigorously marched onward under the judicious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Before liberation the valley of Komdok echoed with the grievous sighs of the miners worn out by drudgery and the wails of women over the death of their sons and husbands victimized in the pits. But, today the valley resounds with the merry new songs of freedom sung by the miners who were emancipated for good not only from exploitation and oppression but also from restraints of nature.

In former days the valley was so narrow and the mountains so steep that there was no track worth mentioning. But, now, there are broad asphalted roads and multistoried modern houses spring up in rows one after another.

Indeed, this miners' town changes every day. And the large long-distance belt conveyor runs over the distance of 8 kilometres to link the main mining area with the ore-dressing plant. All these vividly show the history of a

tremendous transformation in Gold Valley.

The dear leader considered that it was important to solve the transport problem once and for all to effect an upswing in the ore production at the Komdok Mine. He made an audacious proposal to build a large long-distance belt conveyor and ensured that the project was conducted on a big scale. The construction of the belt conveyor made it possible to simplify the complicated transport system, dispense with more than fifty hutches and increase the haulage capacity over six times.

As the haulage problem was solved successfully, a wide avenue was opened in radically augmenting the output of ores. Mechanization and automation were introduced in the ore-dressing plants built on the mountain slope. The result was that they were capable of processing six times as much ores as twenty years ago.

Latest mining equipment were introduced into the pit faces in keeping with the Party's policy of installing large, modern and high-speed machinery. As a consequence, the difficult and backbreaking work was made easy and joyful.

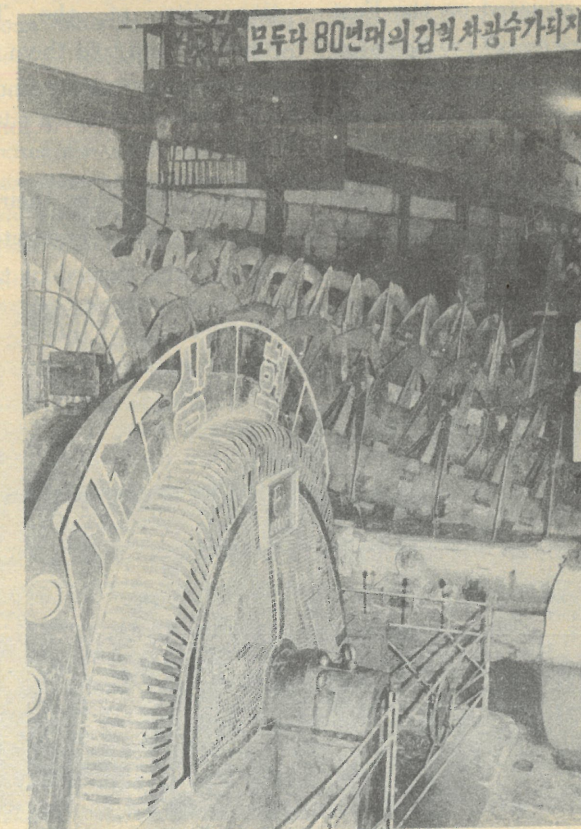
The rock drill which had been regarded as the most important of all mining equipment gave way to the jumbo, which works on the whole face. In the past,

ten miners toiled and moiled in each shift but they could make little advance. Now, a jumbo drives more than a hundred metres deep per shift. This paves the way for mass excavation of ores.

There are a clinic, a nutrients dining-room and a propaganda hall in the pit dazzling with the light of sun lamps. They all serve for the health and rest of the miners. The change was tremendous, indeed. Visitors descend to the pits tens of kilometres underground by trams, but they feel there as if they are in the open air.

Merry songs ring out of the miners' houses and the workers' house of culture echoes every night with a dynamic symphony which sings of the transformation in Gold Valley. For thousands of years human culture was considered to flow into the countryside from towns, but today it is created where there are masses of workers and disseminated into town and country. The miners of Gold Valley are the honourable creators of culture now.

The land and people of Gold Valley have changed beyond recognition. This did not result



Part of ore-dressing plant No. 3

just from the lapse of time and the development of science and technology. The tremendous transformation in Komdok was brought about by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who have the profoundest love for people. It shows how the immortal Juche idea, a homocentric ideology, is put into effect.

New Factories and Towns Spring up

Today Tanchon is turning into a powerful centre of nonferrous metal production. Tanchon is a cosy town situated on the East Sea, a little way off the Komdok Mine. A new modern smelter is under construction on the Namdae Stream which calmly flows through the town. This smelter built on a spacious lot will become the largest modern

factory in Korea capable of turning out hundreds of thousands of tons of nonferrous metals. When its construction is completed, the smelter will be able to process all the nonferrous metals produced at the Komdok, Hochon and Sangnong Mines and other mines in the area of Tanchon.

The great leader visited the Tanchon area under a far-reaching plan to turn it into a mighty centre of nonferrous metal production. He selected a site for the smelter and expounded the plan and ways and means of its construction. Last August he revisited the construction site of the Tanchon Smelter and told them to finish the building quickly and ensure its quality under a long-range plan.

The builders and their helpers are now working energetically to register the "speed of the 80s"

and pushing ahead vigorously with the project. They have already completed the projects to lay groundwork for sintering furnaces, which were started not long ago and are now stepping up the assemblage of the pillars. This smelter will be equipped with the automated machinery produced by the Tae'an General Heavy Machine Works, the Ryongsong Machine-building Combine and other machine plants in Korea. The first-stage project will be completed by April 1983, to start its operation.

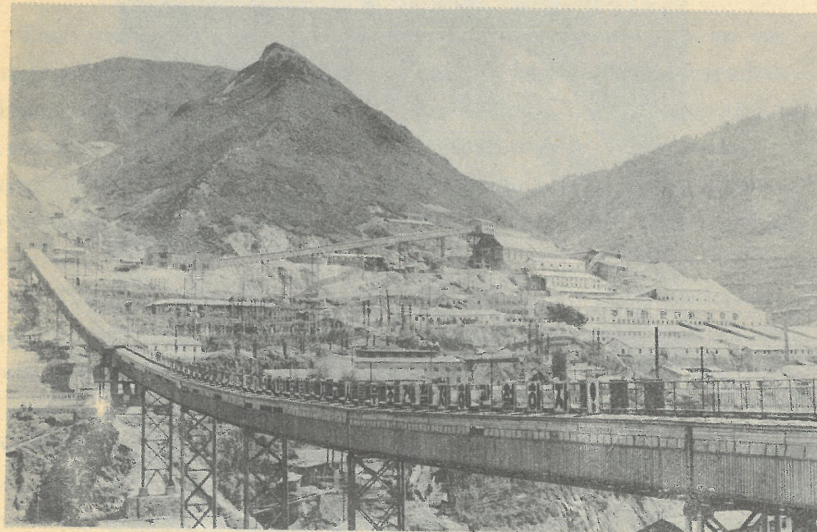
Meanwhile, vigorous efforts are being made to build Sindanchon. It is a scenic place surrounded by mountains thick with pine trees along the sea. A new city is rising there for the workers of Tanchon.

Workers' multistoreyed houses, a students and children's palace, stadium, theatre, hospital, hotel, schools, modern educational and cultural institutions and many other service facilities are rising in rows in Sindanchon, while swimming beaches and recreation grounds are under construction.

The districts of Komdok and Tanchon flourish under the far-reaching plan of the great leader and the dear leader.

This giant nonferrous metal production centre will serve effectively as a lasting asset for the prosperity and progress of Korea.

Son Yu Gong



The long-distance belt conveyor runs over eight kilometres

Korea's Nonferrous Metal Industry Aims to Produce 1.5 Million Tons

Last April the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Hamhung, an industrial city of Korea. This historic meeting decided to hit the production goal of one million tons of nonferrous metals within two to three years and that of 1.5 million tons by 1988 through the all-out efforts of the whole Party, country and people.

The production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals is one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaining the production goal for nonferrous metals is very important in developing the national economy."

When 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals are turned out, Korea will lead the world in the per-capita output of nonferrous metals and its independent socialist economy will grow stronger. Korea, which is not large in population and territory, plans to augment the output of nonferrous metals up to 1.5 million tons. Our people are very proud of this.

It was not until liberation that the nonferrous metal industry of Korea embarked on the road of independent development and started to advance at a very high tempo under

the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Before liberation Japanese imperialism, which made frenzied attempts to invade the Continent, looted the nonferrous metal resources in Korea at random. It installed smelting equipment near seaports and produced half-finished goods in the main, only to ship them all to Japan. Before it fled after its surrender, Japanese imperialism destroyed all production centres of nonferrous minerals and smelting equipment in Korea. Korea had to develop its industries from scratch after liberation. The nonferrous metal industry was no exception. In a few years after liberation wrecked mines and smelteries were rehabilitated under the judicious leadership of the great leader, with the result that the output of nonferrous metals surpassed that before liberation. Electric nickel, antimony, bismuth and other new items were also manufactured in 1948. During the Three-Year Plan (1954-56) for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy and the Five-Year Plan (1957-61) for the development of the national economy, promising centres of nonferrous mineral production sprang up and smelteries were reconstructed and expanded on a new technical footing. As a consequence, the colonial lopsidedness and technical backwardness of the nonferrous metal industry were wiped out and the appearances of

this industry changed radically. Then more mines were opened up, smelting and electrolyte shops of smelteries rebuilt and extended and rolling shops of nonferrous metals newly constructed during the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy which entered the stage of overall technological modernization. The result was that all production processes—from smelting to rolling—were perfected. This made it possible to sharply increase the production of copper, nickel, lead, zinc and many other nonferrous and rare metals.

The nonferrous metal industry of Korea developed more rapidly during the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) for the development of the national economy. During this period lead furnaces were expanded, electric copper furnaces built and the structure of the nonferrous metal industry further perfected. As a result, various nonferrous and rare metals were turned out in larger quantities and the production of alloys and rolled wares of nonferrous metals increased by leaps and bounds, so that the demands of the developing national economy and the technical revolution for nonferrous metal materials could be met more satisfactorily.

During the Six-Year Plan numerous advanced technical processes were introduced into the nonferrous metal industry, furnaces comprehensively mechanized and pro-

duction processes automated and remote-controlled on a large scale. This brought about a great change in getting rid of heat-affected and noxious labour, which worries the great leader so much.

As Korea began to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan, the non-ferrous metal industry entered a new phase of development.

As mentioned above, the great leader President Kim Il Sung showed the ways and means to quickly advance the nonferrous metal industry at each stage of the Korean revolution and socialist construction and intelligently led the struggle to attain the goal.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who is faithful to the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, conducted audacious, large-scale undertakings for the development of the nonferrous metal industry under a far-reaching plan to exploit extensively the mineral resources of Korea and press ahead with the overall upswing in socialist economic construction. He set an example in building up the Komdok area into a large modern and powerful centre of nonferrous metal production and ensured that the example was popularized throughout the country. Thus he laid solid foundations for the rapid development of the nonferrous metal industry of Korea.

Today Korea's centres of nonferrous metal production were beefed

up incomparably, firmly equipped with modern science and technology and reinforced with powerful managerial and technical staff trained in practice. All these are dependable assets which help to swiftly boost the output of nonferrous metals to a new high level; they also afford an effective material guarantee for definitively attaining the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals in a short time.

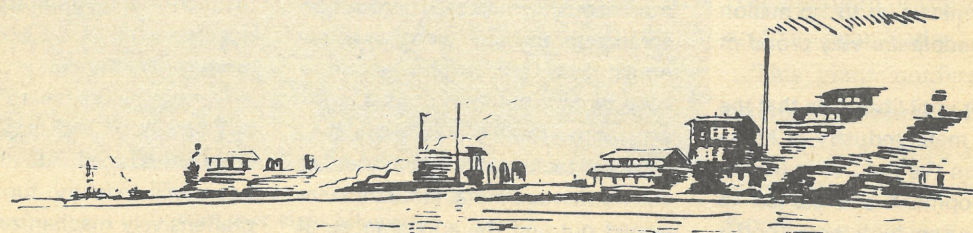
The Hamhung Plenary Meeting put up a militant slogan "Go all-out to hit the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals!" It expounded the production quotas of lead, zinc, copper and other nonferrous metals to be fulfilled respectively in 1985 and 1988, and indicated specific tasks to carry out the quotas. At present the decision of this historic meeting infinitely encourages the Korean working people who have risen up vigorously to create the "speed of the 80s," a fresh speed of advance. In compliance with the decision, state investments will be concentrated on capital construction projects such as the building of the Tanchon Smelter and the expansion of the mines in the areas of Komdok and Tanchon and Ryanggang Province, which are the largest centres of nonferrous metal production in Korea. And in the western district of Korea geological prospecting will be followed by the construction of promising centres

of nonferrous metal production. The existing strong engineering industry of Korea will produce greater numbers of various large, modern and high-speed mining equipment and machine tools, which can excavate, carry and dispose of ores in large quantities.

When the production target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals is hit, the industries of Korea will develop in a diversified way and make greater technological progress. And they will be made more independent and Juche-based in keeping with the line of putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing. And this will make it possible to promote economic cooperation and interchange with many countries, develop trade and successfully resolve a number of problems arising in scaling the high eminence of socialist economic construction.

As they have the well-advised leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the refined guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Korean people work vigorously in the spirit displayed in the days of the great Chollima upswing, and are convinced that they will definitively succeed in capturing the height of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals ahead of schedule.

Lim O Sik



We Denounce US Imperialism

"I Sought a Refuge Entirely by My Conviction"

—A Soldier of the US Army Occupying South Korea, Who Crossed over to the Northern Half of the Republic in Search of Refuge, Says—

On September 4, Josep T. White, a soldier of the US Army occupying south Korea, who came over to the northern half of the Republic towards the end of last August in search of political asylum was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang.

He served as Pfc. in the 3rd Sq, 3rd Pt. A Co, 1st Bn, 31st Reg, 2nd Div. of the US army stationed in south Korea.

He was from Missouri in the United States. He has his parents, two brothers and two sisters in his home. He finished middle school at his native town and left a college when he was in the 1st grade.

He joined in the army on October 27, 1981, and was sent to south Korea in March 1982.

He came over to north Korea crossing the Military Demarcation Line, seeking a political asylum on August 28 last.

In his interview with the reporters, he introduced himself and said about the reason why he had sought a political refuge:

"Nobody instigated me to come over to north Korea.

I sought a political refuge not

by any passing emotion but by my deep conviction.

Now allow me to tell you the reason why I have sought a political asylum.

The first reason is that I thought it unjustifiable for the US Administration to send US troops to south Korea. High ranking officers told us when we were sent to south Korea in March this year that the US troops were being sent to south Korea to 'protect' south Korea from 'aggression' from the north.

But I had some doubt of the mission of the US forces in south Korea while serving in the army there.

When I was in the United States, I happened to see the Kwangju incident which took place in south Korea through television in some awful feeling. I saw armed police and armymen killing lots of inhabitants right and left and thought that they were very brutal.

The Chon Du Hwan 'regime' in south Korea is corrupted and barbarous. The stupendous check loan scandal directly linked to Chon Du Hwan which was disclosed not long ago is a good

proof of this.

People say that Chon Du Hwan's days are also numbered.

However, the United States is giving this corrupted south Korean 'regime' lots of US made weapons and dollars, deploying even nuclear weapons in south Korea.

The United States is the mastermind of all wrongdoings of the Chon Du Hwan 'regime' in south Korea, her actual colony.

Now I think it completely disagreeable that the United States sent us to south Korea.

Performing duty at the Military Demarcation Line since last July, I came to realize that what they call 'threat of aggression from the north' was a sheer lie. I could see a peaceful life in the north through telescopes. What I saw were farmers and tractors farming in broad fields and beautiful farm villages.

I thought to myself, why should we American soldiers be at the Demarcation Line dividing other's country into two? This made me feel shameful and disgraceful to be there.

I could notice sharp eyes of south Koreans focussed on me

walking along a street in south Korea. But, I could fully understand their feeling toward us.

It is fully unjustifiable for the US troops to be in south Korea. I have come to think of this more firmly as days go by and thought of freeing myself from such a disgraceful life as early as possible.

In short, I did not want to dedicate my youth to the wrong the US Administration forced upon me.

I am opposed to the unwarrantable policy pursued by the US Administration. I also wanted to show the world the corruptness, criminality, immorality, weakness, and hedonism of the US society and government.

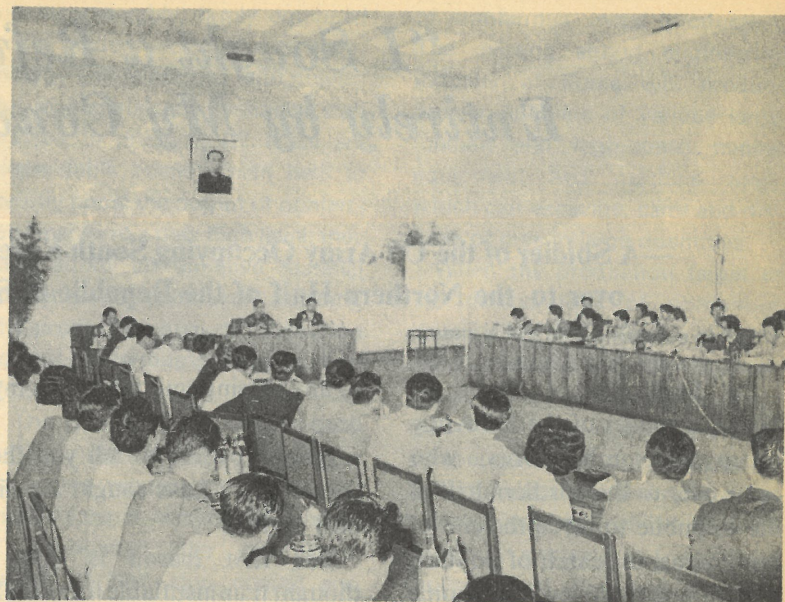
My coming over to the north was a demonstration of my outrage against the corrupt domestic and foreign policies of the US government.

The second reason is that I wished for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men.

My family in the United States is leading a very hard life.

My father works at a factory and my two brothers can find no employment. I had to leave the college because college is a burden too great for the common people. I keenly felt through my personal experience that the United States was a 'paradise' for the rich and powerful men, but a hell where the poor people had to suffer from starvation and poverty.

People like me can have no hope in the United States after being discharged from the army.



I have always thought of the fair society where people can lead a happy life free from exploitation and oppression. While working in the Demilitarized Zone, I came to know there is a way leading me to a truly worthy life. I cast my eye on north Korea.

As early as in my school days, I had a chance to read about the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the hero of the 20th century.

President Kim Il Sung is a well-known commander who fought against Japanese imperialism and led the heroic armed struggle to victory and defeated US imperialism.

In addition, President Kim Il Sung has built a mighty industrial state in north Korea which had been reduced to ashes by US bombing. He has built a new society where everybody can

lead a happy life being freed from any worry about food, clothing and shelter.

Last month I happened to see pictures carried on the US magazine 'Life', July issue, showing the 70th birthday celebrations of President Kim Il Sung. I was greatly impressed by the pictures. The pictures and other informations I collected made me firmly believe that the north Koreans are leading a happy and stable life under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il.

I was convinced that north Korea where the great leader President Kim Il Sung is effecting policy for the people is the land where I would be able to enjoy a free and happy life.

This firm belief made me take a brave and determined action."

He went on to say that only

US Imperialism, Heinous Strangler of Independence and Liberation

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists are brutally repressing the national liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and are showing themselves to be a heinous strangler of national independence."

There are few countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America whose sovereignty is not violated by US imperialists or which are not exposed to the threat of their aggression.

American imperialists occupy by force of arms those countries of strategic or economic importance or set up military bases there, and suppress the struggle of the people for independence and liberation at the point of the bayonet.

They have occupied south Korea and enforced a colonial-fascist rule there for 37 years now. They keep tens of thousands of aggressive troops stationed there, harshly repressing the struggle of the people for independence and reunification.

It was at the dictate of US imperialists that the Kwangju massacre was committed, in which several thousand people, young and old, men and women, were brutally killed as they demanded democratic rights, freedom and reunification. US imperialists transferred to the Chon Du Hwan military fascist junta a large number of troops and lethal weapons under the control of the commander

of the US occupation forces in south Korea so as to massacre Kwangju uprisers.

Clamouring that "south Korea is vital to the national interests of the US," American imperialists are intensifying their colonial-military fascist rule in south Korea in an attempt to keep their hold on it as their permanent colony. To this end, they have turned south Korea into a living hell where fascism is rampant and the bayonet rules the roast, while continuously reinforcing their aggression troops in south Korea and sharply increasing their military "aid" to their old stooge Chon Du Hwan and his military fascist clique.

As a result, south Korea has turned into American imperialists' colony and military base and the hotbed of a new war in Asia; the south Korean people have become their colonial slaves and the victims of fascist suppression.

US imperialists are working hard in the Middle East to stamp out the struggle of the Arab people for sovereignty, liberation and national independence.

American imperialists who had long had their eye on the strategic importance and rich oil resources of the Middle East, rigged up the Jewish state in the heart of the area in 1948; they armed the Israeli Zionists and use them as their shock force in attaining their aggressive end. They drove

after he came to the DPR of Korea, he came to understand clearly the fact that it is not justifiable for the United States to occupy south Korea and make preparations for a nuclear war. He insisted:

"The US government should not prevent Korea's reunification but withdraw the US aggression forces from south Korea.

I want to say this to the GIs in south Korea.

GIs have no reason whatsoever

to be against north Korea.

It is a criminal act to prevent Korea's reunification.

I think GIs should demand troop withdrawal from south Korea."

Israel to many wars of aggression against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, giving it a huge amount of modern military equipment and lethal weapons every year.

Last June US imperialists made the Israeli aggressors launch the brigandish invasion of Lebanon with a view to destroying the Palestine Liberation Organization and reducing Lebanon to their new base of aggression.

The Israeli Zionists brutally killed or wounded tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese with weapons of mass destruction provided by US imperialists.

US imperialists are working desperately in Latin America, too, to maintain and expand their system of domination.

The fierce flames of the people's struggle for independence against imperialism are flaring up in Latin America which they regarded as their "tranquil backyard" in the past, and pro-American dictatorial regimes are falling one after another in the flames.

Scared at this, US imperialists stop at nothing to stamp out the struggle of the people, sharply increasing their military support to the pro-American dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia and Chile.

In particular, they vociferate that they don't want El Salvador to be "another Nicaragua," and are offering the right-wing reactionaries a huge amount of lethal weapons so as to suppress and throttle the struggle of the Salvadorian people for independence against US imperialism. They give El Salvador 34 per cent of their military aid to Latin-American countries and sent there many military personnel to suppress and kill barbarously patriotic people fighting for freedom and liberation. They gave training for scorched-earth operations to some 2,000 men or 10 per cent of the reactionary Salvadorian government army in the US and are driving them out in "punitive" operations against the guerrillas.

They offered military equipment worth 3.2 million dollars to the Guatemalan reactionaries of late

and are reported to hand over accessories of helicopters worth two million dollars in the future.

US imperialists are carrying out vicious subversions and sabotages in different parts of the world to place again under their control those countries which have won national independence and are aspiring after a new, independent life.

A typical example of this is the fact that they plotted to overthrow the Seychellois Government in October 1979 and November last year. US imperialists, who had regarded this government's anti-imperialist, independent stand and progressive measures as a thorn in the flesh, smuggled their mercenaries together with South African racists into Seychelles to upset the lawful government. But their plot was shattered to pieces by the resolute counterblow of the vigilant Seychellois people.

US imperialists are conducting aggressive acts against Cuba more frantically; they made a plan to organize a "special unit" and send it into Nicaragua to stamp out the victorious Nicaraguan revolution in its infancy and armed the remnants of the Somoza clique and are sending them into this country.

This clearly shows how desperately and persistently American imperialists are working to regain their lost positions.

It is already known to the world that US imperialists have ceaselessly committed subversive and sabotaging activities in Chile, Brazil, Benin, Burundi, Ghana and other African and Latin-American countries and many Asian countries. Since the end of the Second World War American imperialists have engineered some 100 reactionary military coups to strangle national independence and liberation in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

All facts prove that US imperialism is the most heinous strangler of national independence and liberation of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

Cho Gi Son

Greetings on Thai National Holiday

December 5 is the national holiday of the Kingdom of Thailand. On this occasion, the Korean people offer congratulations and greetings to the friendly Thai people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The third world peoples have the strength and the wisdom to shape their future on their own and build a new society by themselves."

The Thai people have steadily waged the struggle to oppose imperialist domination and interference and build a prosperous new society with their own strength and wisdom.

In recent years, great successes have been achieved particularly in their efforts to develop the national economy.

The government has taken a series of steps for increasing agricultural production and the income of the peasants. A large sum of money is being allotted to the development of agriculture and transport improved in the rural areas. Also, to overcome damages from droughts and floods, many irrigation facilities such as wells, pumping stations, canals and reservoirs are being built. They are cultivating waste lands to expand the area of arable land, while actively conducting agricultural researches to obtain new seeds suitable for the country's climate.

Thanks to the policy of the government and the efforts of the peasants, the output of grain including rice has increased, so has that of industrial crops.

The output of sugar cane which was 19,850,000 tons last year, is expected to increase to 22,500,000 tons this year and to 24,500,000 tons in 1986.

Progress has been made in industry, too. As a result of the stepped up development of natural resources such as natural gas, this country has become able to meet on its own the bulk of demands for fuel for which it depended mostly on imports. Accordingly, the structure of industry has improved and new factories and mills emerged one after another, whose number has now increased six-fold compared with 20 years ago.

Great attention is paid also to the development of health service. This country is going to build many hospitals and train 2,500-3,000 doctors during the current Five-Year Plan.

Our people are rejoiced, as over their own, over all the successes the Thai people have achieved in creating a new life.

Today Thailand, as an ASEAN member, makes efforts to strengthen regional cooperation and contact, while pursuing the policy of non-interference in others' internal affairs, equality and neutrality.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Thailand in 1975, understanding between the two peoples has deepened and their relations of friendship and cooperation developed favourably.

This year alone, there were a number of mutual visits by delegations of the two countries, increasing feelings of friendship between them.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand will further develop on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace, our people sincerely wish the Thai people good successes in their efforts for the creation of a new life.

Finland Greet Independence Day

On December 6, 1917, the flag of independence was hoisted over Finland, a "land of lakes".

Since independence the Finnish people have achieved successes in developing the national economy.

The wood processing industry is developed in this country because forests which occupy above 70 per cent of the territory offer rich resources. Woodworks including high-quality paper, plywood and pulp are produced and some of them are exported in large quantities.

This country also pays attention to the development of power industry. The equipment of water-power stations is improving and their generating capacity increasing.

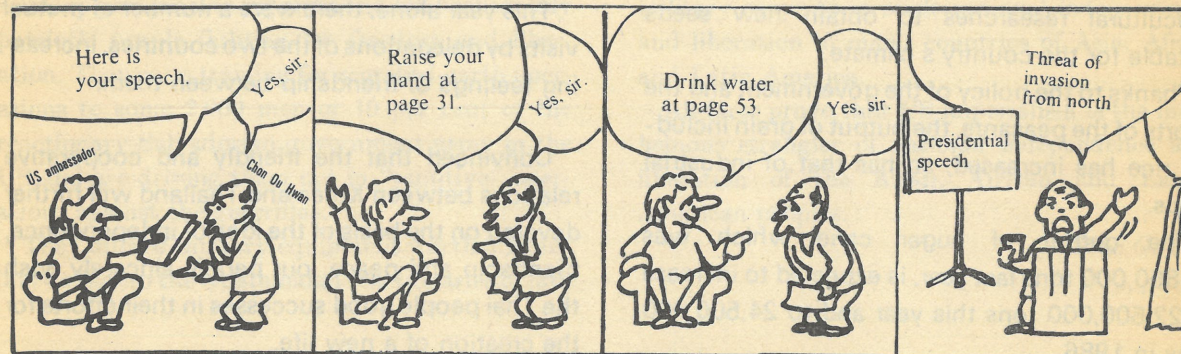
The Finnish government follows the peace-loving foreign policy and calls for a durable peace and security in Europe. It has proposed to "create a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe" and hopes that the Nordic countries will neither have nuclear weapons nor become bases for the storage and delivery of foreign nuclear weapons.

The Finnish people are striving to develop the relations of friendship with the peoples of the non-aligned and other newly-emerging countries.

The diplomatic relations of embassy level were established between the DPRK and Finland in June 1973. This served as a good occasion in deepening the understanding between the two peoples and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In recent years the two peoples have deepened their friendly feelings through frequent mutual visits. The broad public circles and people of Finland are conducting a solidarity movement to support and encourage the just struggle of our people for reunifying their country independently and peacefully against foreign interference. This greatly inspires our people.

We congratulate the Finnish people on their national holiday and believe that the relations of friendship will be further developed between the Korean and Finnish peoples.

Searchlight (in south Korea)



Do You Know?

Mt. Myohyang, a Famous Tourist and Mountaineering Spot

Mt. Myohyang is famous as one of the best scenic beauties in Korea for its picturesque landscape.

Recently Mt. Myohyang was built into an excellent tourist and mountaineering spot and became well known to the world.

A very long path was newly built for mountaineering by our working people. It leads to the Sangwon and Manpok Valleys and many other places. On the path there are a camp which can accommodate over a hundred people, and many pavilions and resting places. The path runs along crystal streams which glide through deep ravines, around quaint mountain bends and up cliffs of giddy height.

However, the tourists can ascend safely with the help of bridges, stone staircases, safety ladders and steel chains which are built at various places.

Also, there are hotels, restaurants and shops around Mt. Myohyang. Adequate facilities are provided for mountaineers.

Every day a train runs from Pyongyang to Mt. Myohyang for

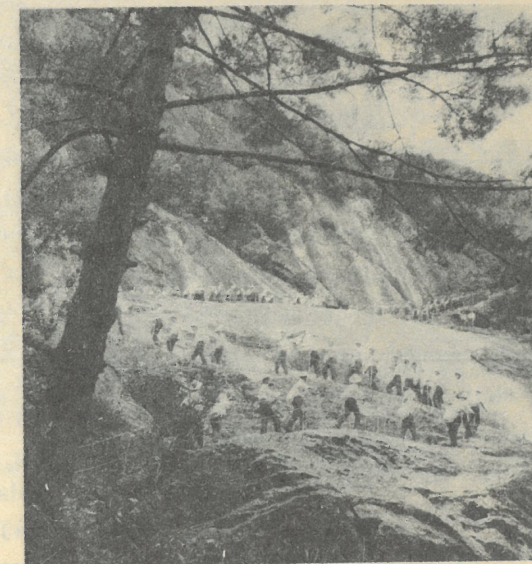
the tourists.

At the foot of Mt. Myohyang stands a well-appointed hotel for foreigners.

The tourists are to inspect marvellous waterfalls, awe-inspiring crags, limpid brooks, rare animals and plants, legendary grottoes, age-old relics and many other things. These make indelible impressions on them. In addition, they look round the International Friendship Exhibition where are displayed multitudes of invaluable gifts pre-

sented to the great leader President Kim Il Sung with all the best wishes from heads of state and governments, revolutionary organizations, sociopolitical figures and people of different walks of life in all countries of the world. The tourists also visit the Myohyangsan Museum which keeps hoary historical relics of Korea.

Mt. Myohyang is always alive with many Korean working people and foreign friends.





News

Fulfillers of Second Seven-Year Plan Assignments

More and more units have fulfilled their Second Seven-Year (1978-84) Plan assignments in different branches of the national economy.

More than 110 factories and enterprises, over 50 workshops and upwards of 600 workteams carried out their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments throughout the country in a little over four years from the commencement of the new long-term plan to last September.

Working people on all fronts

of socialist construction came out in a general march for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the plan and made vigorous charges.

They brought about a big revolutionary upswing in all fields of socialist construction and performed brilliant labour feats particularly in honour of the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Over

13,900 people fulfilled their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments.

The flames of collective innovation for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan are flaring up more fiercely through the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, the movement to follow the example of unassuming heroes and the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s," a new speed of march.

"Kkachibong" Launched

The Chongjin Shipyard launched another 5,000-ton cold-storage boat "Kkachibong". The workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of this shipyard conducted the speed campaign under the slogan "Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upsurge!" and thus launched a 5,000-ton cold-storage boat "Paeksabong" late in July last and built this boat in a short time and launched it in September.

This new boat will contribute greatly to the development of our fishing industry.

New Hydraulic Percussion Tunneling Machine

Recently, the East Pyongyang Machine Factory made a hydraulic percussion tunneling machine. This machine is very simple in structure and highly efficient. It can mine and load coal in pits. It can get coal by percussion without making blasting and cutting coal beds. So it can dig coal easily in any unfavourable conditions and increase the tunneling speed greatly.

This machine not only does hard work for miners but makes it possible to keep pits neat and clean and mine more coal with less manpower and materials. It can treble the tunneling speed and double coal mining and carriage work.

No. 291534



No 13502

